BRISTOL IS BUCKS COUNTY'S METROPOLIS

The Bucks County Gazette.

THE GAZETTE Is the Leading Paper of BRISTOL

VOL. XXIII. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1895. NO. 13

Republican State Ticket.

Superior Court Judges:
JAMES A. BEAVER, Centre;
HOWARD J. REEDER, Northampton;
JOHN J. WICKHAM, Beaver;
GEORGE B. ORLADY, Huntingdon;
CHARLES E. RICE, Luzerne;
E. N. WILLARD, Lackawanna.
State Treasurer:
B. J. HAYWOOD, Mercer.

Republican County Ticket.

County Treasurer:
AARON F. STOVER, Quakertown.
Register of Wills:
CHRISTOPHER S. GULICK, Hilltown.
Director of the Poor:
HOWARD Y. RICH, Plumstead.
Coroner:
W. H. KUSSMAN, Tinicum.
Surveyor:
EDWARD R. KIRK, Buckingham.

Summer's Farewell Message.

Sweet Mistress Summer's message, traced
O'er all the land,
Came finally to sad "good-by"
Written in tears as she turned to fly
From the Forest King's couriers, coming in haste,
A roistering band.

But, pausing once in her flight, she faced
Each rude newcomer;
And wrote, in calm, defiant mood,
Her afterthought on field and wood—
In earth and sky her postscript placed;
Lo! Indian Summer!
—The Century.

Two Dead Men.

The man upon the bicycle,
The man upon his feet,
Collide, and quickly both of them
Lie down upon the street.
The man upon his feet has gone
Unto a rest eternal;
The man who scorched is scorching yet
In the regions called infernal.
—Detroit Tribune.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Hallow E'en to-night.

—Ice yesterday morning.

—Next Tuesday is election day

—Every Republican should vote.

Mrs. William Wardman has removed to Chester, Pa.

—Eighty-four Bristol wheelmen rode to Mt. Holly one day this week.

—Frank Chambers has opened a repair shop adjoining his residence on Wood street.

—The Bristol post office will be closed next Tuesday from 10 o'clock A. M. until 7 P. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Hezekiah King, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., are the guests of Miss Annie Landreth.

—Mr. William V. Leech has rented the property of Mrs. William Wardman on Radcliffe street.

—James Bennett's team ran away last Monday and demolished his bread wagon. No one was hurt.

—Unless Republicans fail to do their duty Bucks county will give at least 800 Republican majority this fall. [illegible] county, but if Republicans do their duty there will be no trouble.

—The greenhouses of Thomas DeWitt have been crowded with visitors this week to see the chrysanthemum show.

—Rev. W. Bryce Morrow, rector of St. James' Church, has rented one of William E. Doron's houses on Cedar street.

—A large scow with 10,000 brick on board for Walter F. Leedom, sank in the Delaware last Saturday, off the Market street wharf.

—S. M. Simmington, a salesman for Thomas L. Leedom & Co., was grand marshal of the Methodists' evangelistic parade in Philadelphia on Monday.

—The Penn Wheelmen, of Philadelphia, have invited the Bristol Club to participate in the big parade which will be given in that city in the near future.

—List of letters remaining in Bristol post-office, October 31st, 1895: Mrs. Nancy Harmon, Mrs. Sam'l H. Styles, LeRoy Palmer, Peter J. Conley, H. S. Conway.

—The Board of Directors of the Farmers National Bank of Bucks county will meet for discount on Monday next, by reason of Tuesday (Election Day) being a legal holiday. The bank will not be open on Election Day.

—William Johnson, who is employed on a fast freight by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was thrown from a train at Mantua, on Sunday morning, by a brake wheel slipping off. His right side was considerably bruised and skinned.

—There will be an entertainment in the lecture room of the Baptist Church next Tuesday at 7.30 P. M., under the auspices of the King's Daughters. Refreshments will be served free at the close of an interesting programme. Tickets of admission, 15 cents.

—An effort will be made to re-open the Foster Memorial Night School, provided a sufficient number of pupils are enrolled to make it worth while for volunteer teachers to give their time and attention to it. Applications can be made to Mrs. W. C. Peirce, on Friday evening of this week and Monday evening of next. The school is intended for mill children only.

—Hugh B. Webster, of Hulmeville, one of the most enterprising farmers in that vicinity, has been remarkably successful in raising fruit this year. Mr. Webster has 1500 pear trees of the Keifer variety, from which he will pick from 1000 to 1200 barrels. He sold this season over $1000 worth of asparagus. He also has a large vineyard on his farm, which contains about 80 acres.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian Church give a supper to-morrow evening, in the basement of the church, beginning at 6 o'clock. The price of the regular supper is only twenty-five cents. Ice cream and other refreshments will also be served for which an additional charge will be made. The proceeds are to be used towards the purchase of a piano for the Sunday School.

—B. F. Gilkeson, Esq., representing the Bristol and Holmesburg Trolley Company, appeared before the County Commissioners on Monday, and asked the right of way across the Neshaminy bridge, on the Bristol pike. A lengthy consultation was held, but they arrived at no conclusion. The matter will probably be decided upon at their meeting or Thursday, the 7th of next month.

—The public schools are closed this week while the teachers are at the Institute in Doylestown.

—A Bristol dominie is using a sciopticon to illustrate his sermons. We hope and trust the Burlington preachers will note this and get even if not go one better than this. —Burlington Gazette.

—"Where has our Indian summer gone?" is a question frequently asked. In reply we would state that it hasn't come. The equinoctial storm was three weeks late, and our old-time favorite and much-reckoned-on Indian summer will turn up before Thanksgiving Day.

—Mrs. Rebecca Grundy, widow of the late Edmund Grundy, died at her residence, Walnut Grove, on last Saturday, at the advanced age of 92 years. She survived all her children except Mrs. Isaac Harrison, of Philadelphia. Her son, William H. Grundy died two years ago to-day. The funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon, and the interment was in the family burying ground at Beechwood Cemetery.

—An Episcopalian clergyman was anxious to preach to the colored brethren of a certain locality in Texas. The negroes got up a good meeting for the 'Piscopal bruddah, but when he came marching in at the back door in his white robe the congregation began to yell "Ku-klux! Ku-klux!" and in less time than it takes to tell it the meeting-house was depopulated.

—The school car is a modern device for determining whether railroad men are fit for promotion. On the school car the air-brakes, couplers and other important machinery are exhibited so as to show their internal mechanism. The men are taught how each appliance works, and must explain each process clearly when examined. The idea is that men on all the important roads must not merely know how to use the patent couplers, air-brakes, hydraulic buffers and the gas apparatus, but they should know the theory and method upon which each appliance performs its work.

—At the annual meeting and election of officers of the Mutual Beneficial Fire Insurance Association of Bucks county held at Langhorne last Monday, the following persons were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Robert Ivins, president; David Simpson, Treasurer; A. M. Wildman, secretary. Directors—Barclay Knight, H. B. Barcalow, Jonathan K. Mather, William Wynkoop, Allen Tomlinson. Surveyors—John Wildman, M. V. B. Vanartsdelen, John B. Kirkbride, John R. Banes, Robert M. Rorer, Edward W. Twining. The company is in excellent standing.

—Besides wearing gowns some Judges now insist on others appearing properly dressed in court. Judge Nelson, of the United States Court, refused to hear a laboring man who appeared before him for naturalization just as he came out of the ditch in which he had been working, unwashed and with clothing covered with mud. He said that this was an offense to the dignity of the court and an insult to the country in which the applicant wished to become a citizen. Although there is no statute law applicable to such a case, "there is a law," said Judge Nelson; "it is called the law of common sense."

A Romance of the Mills.

Joseph Crawford, a bright lad who claims old Ireland as his native land, has been employed as a weaver in the rug department of Thomas L. Leedom & Co., for about a year. Bella Pidden, a bright-eyed, vivacious girl, who left Erin's emerald shores within a year, has been in the employment of the firm as a finisher in the same department for about a month. But it was not until Monday of last week that Cupid empaled the hearts of the youthful pair upon his unerring dart. 'Twas Monday, after the work of the day was over, that they first met, and Joseph asked and received permission to be the escort of the maiden to her home. On Tuesday the devoted pair were absent from the mills. On Wednesday the young couple concluded not to fight the battle of life with the rough and crusty world singly, but to join forces and with united endeavor seek to gain their portion of this world's joy and together share the sorrows that might come. So off to Jersey they sped and were married. Upon their return they brought to their home, on Radcliffe street near the hollow bridge, a quantity of refreshments, and invited their friends to come and be merry. A joyful time was had, and early Friday morning the newly wedded pair, with light hearts and elastic step, returned to work at the mill.

Killed on His Thresher.

Late Friday afternoon, John J. Dillon, 33 years old, was returning to his home along Knight's road, Tacony, with his steam-threshing machine, with which he had been working on his farm a quarter of a mile off. He had done more threshing with the machine than ever before, and its strength was taxed to the utmost. The cylinder was very hot, and several persons whom he met called out that there was danger of an explosion. He was almost in front of his home when the cylinder shot upward, striking him on the head and knocking him from the machine.

Aid was quickly rendered, but it was found that he had been instantly killed, the cylinder shattering his skull in a manner that rendered his features unrecognizable. His body was removed to the Philadelphia morgue.

Stricken with Paralysis.

William Opdyke, a prominent resident of Warminster township, was stricken with paralsis at his home near Breadyville on Saturday morning and is now lying very low. Mr. Opdyke is about 80 years of age. All of his right side is affected and he is almost speechless. He has gradually grown worse since Saturday, and little hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Annual Meeting of the W. C. T. U.

The annual business meeting of the W. C. T. U., will be held Wednesday, November 6th, 1895, at 4 P. M., in the M. E. Church. All members are requested to be present.

—A two-wheeled motocycle, invented by a Racine (Wis.) man, made an alleged speed of fifty-seven miles an hour.

—It is said that Boston consumes over 8,000,000 quarts of beans weekly.

M. E. Church Notes.

On Sunday morning the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the M. E. Church.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the M. E. Church, was held on last Friday evening, at which business of a private character was transacted.

At the meeting of the Wesleyan Brotherhood held last Sunday afternoon, the topic, "Jesus, the mighty to save," was introduced by Mr. William Wilkinson. He read the 9th chapter of St. Luke, and commented upon the theme. Although a novice in religious matters, still he performed his duty in a very satisfactory and commendable manner. On next Sunday afternoon, the ladies will be admitted to the meeting. An interesting programme is being arranged by the President, which it is hoped will make the service both praiseworthy and beneficial.

Owing to the increasing popularity of the Sunday evening Epworth League meetings, the attendance is growing larger and the interest more intense. At the meeting on last Sunday evening, the lecture room was comfortably filled. The service was interesting, instructive and of a character highly satisfactory to all present. The leader, Miss Lizzie Neisser, performed her duty in a very able and efficient manner. At the conclusion of her remarks, the topic was thrown open for general discussion, in which about thirty Epworthians participated. On next Sunday evening a promise service will be held, Mr. Harry Quicksall being the leader.

Academy Concerts.

The concerts at the Academy of the Fine Arts will be resumed to-day, when a season of twenty-seven afternoons, with the best compositions in modern music, will be inaugurated by Mr. Charles F. Schmitz and his new and picked orchestra. The improvement in talent and the removal of the time-work features of the old orchestra is in keeping with the spirit of progress which prevails at the Academy, and the management promises many novel features in solos and in the production of the latest European successes. No other Art Academy in the country furnishes a weekly concert, but those in New York and Chicago, attracted by the plan, have recently made inquiries regarding the success of the venture with a view of introducing it.

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts has arranged for a series of exhibitions which will run through the season to April and combine with these concerts the added features of painting and sculpture from all the art centers at home and abroad.

Beginning with November 5th, the Horticultural Society will hold its fall display of flowers in the galleries. Following this will come the collection of Swedish pictures, extending to early December. The 65th annual exhibition will open on December 21st and run until February 22nd. In March it is probable that the Howemden, Rothermel, Williams exhibition will be held, after which it is arranged to show the group of pictures from the Glasgow and Danish schools, which have been brought out by the Academy in connection with the St. Louis Exposition Association, and, like the Swedish collection, will be seen successively in St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston and Philadelphia.

With these varied sources of interest the musical season at the Academy promises greatly to emphasize the movements in music which are appearing in Philadelphia.

Revival of the Curfew.

In many of the smaller towns in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other Northwestern States ordinances have been adopted which provide for the tapping of the town fire-bells at 9 o'clock every night and forbid boys and girls under sixteen to remain on the street after that hour without adult escorts. The welfare of the children and the peace and order of the communities are believed to demand this revival of the medieval custom. A number of newspapers criticize the ordinances as inconsonant with American civilization and freedom, but they have also found many defenders. Thus The Chicago Journal says: "The desire of preventing children from running on the streets when they should be in bed has taken the shape of a general movement toward the passage and enforcement of what are termed curfew ordinances. There can be no doubt that the idea is an excellent one, and deserves to spread and grow. The medieval 'cover-fire' bell which protected William the Conqueror's subjects from midnight conflagrations and from marauders in the unlighted streets is still capable of wise use in the era of fire departments and electric lights. To teach children orderly and regular habits and to keep them away from the bad associations of the streets after dark is a worthy object for an ordinance. It is a pity the idea is not practicable for the large cities." The Burlington Hawkeye, speaking of the larger cities in which primitive measures are impracticable, says: "If not the curfew, then some other means should be provided to prevent the children of thoughtless parents to roam about the streets, bent on mischief, when they ought to be at home. Surely, to teach children orderly and regular habits and to keep them away from the evil associations of the streets after dark is a worthy object for municipal lawmakers."

Faults of Preachers.

Some are too weak, and some are too strong; Some are too short, and some are too long; Some are too stout, and some are too thin; Some are always out, and some are always in; Some are too good, and some are too bad; Some are too grave, and some are too glad; Some in their clothing are very exquisite; Some never study, and some never visit; Some are too fine, and some are too plain; Some preach the same sermons, again and again; Some, spite of whatever critics may say, in the midst of their most solemn sermons look gay; and some, however pleasing the facts they rehearse, are unable to smile, and look grave as a hearse; Some in their business transactions are muffs; Some can't keep their temper but get into huffs; Some are too high, and some are too low, and in their first sermon tell all that they know; Some are too humble, and some are too proud; Some are too faint, and some are too loud; Some have many faults, some have but one; But who has ever heard of one that had none?

SECRET SOCIETY NEWS AND NOTES.

Hermione Lodge, No. 109, Knights of Pythias.

At a meeting of Hermione Lodge, held last Friday evening, a beautiful K. of P. charm was presented to Brother Allen L. Garwood, ex-Treasurer, as a mark of appreciation of his services to the Lodge. The following resolutions referring to him were adopted at a former meeting:

WHEREAS, Our esteemed friend and Brother, Allen L. Garwood, having faithfully performed the duties of Master of Exchequer of this Lodge to the honor of the Lodge and to himself during a period of seventeen years, and

WHEREAS, Owing to change of residence, business engagements and other circumstances, making it impossible for him to attend our meetings regularly and thereby discharge the duties of his responsible position as M. of E. of this Lodge satisfactorily to himself, and

WHEREAS, To the regret of his fellow-members and for reasons as stated, our esteemed Brother has tendered his resignation as M. of E. of our Lodge, be it

RESOLVED, That we tender to Brother Allen L. Garwood a unanimous vote of thanks of this Lodge showing our appreciation of his faithful and efficient services as Master of Exchequer of Hermione Lodge, No. 109, K. of P., during his long term of office, and that a copy of these resolutions be given to Brother Allen L. Garwood, and that they also be spread upon the minutes of this Lodge.

LEWIS C. WETTLING,
W. H. P. HALL,
V. V. VANSANT,
Committee.

—Under the management of a committee, the members of the Lodge are now organizing a degree team for the conferring of the long form third, and it is hoped that early in the future they may possess a team of men equal in every way to the one of former years, which did such good work for the Lodge.

—Hermione Company, No. 10, U. R. K. P., held a very interesting business meeting on Tuesday evening, for the adoption of a code of By-Laws. It was very well attended. One proposition for membership was received and the candidate elected. C. S.

—Court Onward, Ancient Order of Forresters of America received a visit on Tuesday evening, from Grand Chief Ranger, George A. Mayberry; Grand Secretary M. M. Cashmore; Grand Treasurer, James Bretherick, and from Alfred Litheradge, of Court Liberty, all of Philadelphia.

—The Forresters' concert which will be given on the 9th of November, promises to be a great success. Among the talent selected for the occasion are Wagner and Johnson, of Bridesburg, who are well known to Bristol audiences.

—At the meeting of Fidelity Council, No. 21, Jr. O. U. A. M., to-night three candidates will be initiated into the mysteries of the order. This will bring the membership of the Council up to about 200.

Fashions in Old Jerusalem.

As far back as seven centuries before the Christian era there were very gayly dressed women in Jerusalem. The prophet Ezekiel [illegible] adorned with broidered work; their bodies were swathed in fine linen; they had shoes of badger skin; they wore ornaments of gold and silver, rings in the ears, bracelets on the wrists, a chain around the neck, a jewel over the brow and a crown upon the head.

The prophet speaks of the earrings which were worn by the women of Jerusalem, but these ornaments were worn by Jewesses ages before the time of Ezekiel, even in the days of Moses and earlier yet. There were earrings among the other gifts in the oblation given to Moses, as described in the book of Numbers. The first biblical reference to them is in the part of Genesis which tells how Rebekah obtained as a gift a "golden earring of half a shekel weight" from Abraham's servant, who "put it upon her face." At a later period the patriarch Jacob procured all the earrings which belonged to his household and hid them under an oak tree. Subsequently to that time earrings are frequently spoken of in the Bible. Even Job, the patient man of Uz, must have owned a lot of them in the latter part of his life, for when all his brethren and all his sisters and all his acquaintances came to comfort him under his afflictions "every one of them gave him an earring of gold."

In the very early periods of Jewish history women seem to have been as fond of dress and decorations as they are in modern times. When the daughters of Jerusalem were appareled and bejeweled in the way described by Ezekiel their garments and ornaments must have been nearly as expensive as those of the grand dames who now shine in society. The wearing of "divers colors," however does not seem to have been a mark of honor.

A Romance in Real Life.

A Chicago policeman picked up a pocketbook the other day, and before he opened it thought he had found a treasure, but this is what it contained: Three samples of woolen goods, one-half yard black ribbon, box of corn salve, seven hairpins, miniature tintype of a girl, one chamois skin (powder rag), two chances on silver set, public library card, several newspaper clippings, two large smoked pearl buttons, one gold lead pencil, recipe for making chili sauce, one bangle bracelet, two gold sleeve buttons, small bottle of perfumery, pearl-handled pen-knife, one receipted gas bill, ticket to pure food show, seven West Side street car tickets, calling cards, package of court plaster, three 1-cent postage stamps, two sticks of gum, doctor's prescription.

Typical Jewels.

A pretty conceit offected by some women is to wear jewels typical of the month. For January pearls represent snow; rainy February has aquamarine; March has purple, crocus-colored amethysts; April daffodil-colored topaz; the young green of May is represented by emeralds; and June roses by pink pearls; sunshiny July has diamonds; and deep blue sapphires represent the summer seas and cloudless skies of August; September's early changes are represented by cat's eyes; garnets typify October; the gray skies, cold-looking red sunsets, and wood fires of November are shown by opals; while the glowing red fires of December, with their Christmas cheer, have the ruby as the emblem of the month.

Don't Trust to Luck.
Smoke Rainmakers.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, October 30th, 1895.—One of the best informed men in this big city is Colonel Buell, who is the press agent for the ship-building firm of Cramp & Sons. The Colonel has a faculty of entertaining a group of listeners for an hour or more at a time by relating what any one in the crowd of attentive auditors has had just as good an opportunity of ascertaining as the Colonel himself. The difference is that while one has the disposition to read and keep well informed and the faculty of retaining in his memory all those things of most interest the others have been indifferent and are content to get their knowledge second-handed. Colonel Buell's business brings him in contact with a great many men of prominence, and if he does not already know about their career he makes it his business to study it up. He is especially well read in regard to the War of the Revolution, and can, in an easy conversational style which permits of questioning, deliver a regular lecture full of instruction. His duties in recent years have brought him in contact with a number of the prominent men in the Navy, and of course he knows all about them.

Here are just a few things which the Colonel stated the other day about "Fighting Bob" Evans, who will assume command of the new battle ship Indiana when the American flag is hoisted over her on Monday next at noon and she formally enters into commission. "Captain Evans is one of the strongest characters and most remarkable commanders in the American Navy," he said. "He is probably the only man who is disabled who is in active service. Captain Evans was wounded in action so that one leg is drawn up and he is very much crippled yet able to walk about. On account of his heroic conduct and valuable services, Congress passed an act prohibiting any examination of the Captain's wounded leg, so that no examining surgeon can give a certificate of disqualification on account of the wound. Commanding officers do not always make a speech upon taking charge of a new ship, but if Captain Evans is disposed to talk he might repeat the little speech he once made in the harbor of Valparaiso. It was shortly after the attack upon the cruiser Baltimore that Captain Evans, then in command of the little gunboat Yorktown, found himself in the harbor of that port of Chili. In great haste the American Minister went on board of the Yorktown and warned Captain Evans that it was unsafe to give his men shore leave. The Captain was astonished at the Minister, and he replied that as his country was at peace with Chili he could conceive no reason why his men should not be permitted to go ashore if they wanted to. Thereupon the Minister gave the Captain final warning that if the men came ashore he could afford them no protection. 'Fighting Bob' straightened himself up and hotly replied 'Well, if you can't; by —— I can.' And so the men went ashore feeling perfectly secure with Captain Evans in the harbor. [illegible] commander are wonderfully attached to him and there are at least two reasons for this. One is that every day the Captain makes a tour of the ship and satisfies himself that the food provided for the men is sufficient in quantity, wholesome and properly cooked. At such times he is ready to hear any complaint about the food, and he will investigate such complaints himself. Another reason is that he will not allow any subordinate officer to stand between himself and his men. One of the rules aboard ship is that any man has the right to go to the mast, as it is called, that is if he has any cause for complaint upon any subject it is his privilege to make his grievance known to the commander. Many commanders delegate an acting officer or the executive officer to receive these complaints and investigate them. Not so with Captain Evans. He regards himself as the father of the ship and he maintains that it is the right of any member of the ship's family to see the father personally whenever he chooses. It is this personal interest and fatherly care which endears Captain Evans to all of his men.

"Captain Evans has peculiar notions about the conning tower, the little iron house with peep holes intended to afford protection to the captain of a warship during action. This little apartment as fitted up with speaking tubes and electric bells so that the commander can communicate with all parts of the ship. Casting his eye upon the conning tower of the Indiana the other day Captain Evans said he thought that in case he ever engaged in battle with the Indiana he would not command the vessel from the conning tower if there was any place more desirable where he could keep in communication with the various parts of the ship. During an action he said the smoke from the guns would at once fill the conning tower and almost suffocate the occupant. The smoke surrounding it would make it almost impossible for the commader to see what was going on. Again if a big shot struck the tower it would carry the tower, captain and all into the sea and the ship would be left without a commander. 'I'll take my chances down here on the forward deck near the windlass during an engagement,' he added. 'There would be less chance of a shot from the enemy hitting me than the bigger target, the conning tower. If the enemy hits me it will put an end to my misery and if they don't, I'll put an end to their's.'"

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It looks as if the great battle in the case of Holmes who has been placed on trial for the murder of B. F. Pitezel will be over the admissability of evidence. The Commonwealth has at much expense brought on witnesses from Boston, Toronto and Indianapolis who are expected to give testimony as to the mysterious death of Alice and Nellie Pitezel in Toronto, and the finding of their bodies in the cellar of the house which was rented by Holmes and at which the two girls were last seen alive. Similar testimony will be offered as to the mysterious death of the boy Howard Pitezel at Indianapolis. If District Attorney Graham can succeed in getting this evidence before the jury it will have a great effect upon the jurors and do much toward influencing them to bring in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The counsel for the defense will use every effort to induce the court to exclude this foreign testimony as irrelevant as Holmes is not to be tried here for offenses alleged to have been committed in Indiana or Canada. The case is one of the most important which has been tried here for many years and its proceedings will be widely read as the many crimes with which Holmes is charge have brought this case to the attention of people of Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, New York State, Massachusetts, Vermont and Canada in each of which the man who is now serving a sentence imposed for conspiracy to defraud an insurance company has at some time in his marvelous career figured.

It has evidently been a hobby of Holmes that he would undertake to defend himself if he should be tried for murder. This is probably the reason that he has not employed some able lawyer instead of the young and rather inexperienced men whom he retained. Holmes has only given up the conduct of the case because he could not stand the physical and mental strain and one factor which forced him to this was the determination of the District Attorney to hold night sessions of the court.

F. D. M.

—"An inventor," says The Electrician, London, "is as much a part of bag and baggage of a big American manufacturing or engineering company as a works manager, head draughtsman, or chief estimating clerk. They do not use steam-hammers to crack nuts with out there, and inventive geniuses are not expected to waste the greater portion of their time in deadening routine work. Not only are the pecuniary rewards large, but inventions are not, as with us, usually labeled with the name of the reigning sovereign, or any other pointless appellation, rather than endanger the inventor's peace of mind—and his fidelity to his employers—by connecting his name with the mechanism he has devised."

—The editors of McClure's Magazine call attention to the unaccountable neglect of Lincoln as a subject for a magazine serial. Books about Lincoln have necessarily—like all books of biography—a limited circulation, and only once before has a magazine published a life of Lincoln. People at large [illegible] Lincoln's life. Few know that he was a man grown before he left Indiana for Illinois. He spent fourteen years in southern Indiana, and left there in his twenty-second year. There is a remarkable resemblance between the early portrait of Lincoln in McClure's for November and the portraits of Emerson.

—Cellars are apt to be overlooked at this season of the year. A moist, unclean cellar, full of bad smells, makes an unhealthy house. Keep it well whitewashed and you make the entire house better fit to live in. Also remove all vegetable matter from close proximity to your homes. When it is in a state of decay it is one of the most prolific sources of disease and especially diphtheria.

—Nineteen hundred salmon were taken at one haul of a seine by a fisherman in Elliott Bay, near Seattle, Wash., a few days ago. It was the largest haul ever made there— [illegible] fisherman's boat down to within three inches of the water. At the same time and place another fisherman took 1600 salmon in one haul and another took over a thousand.

—It is rumored that the oldest living man and wife in the United States are Louis and Amelia Darwin, of Black Falls, Wis. The husband was born in 1788, or one year before the inauguration of the first President of the United States, and the wife was born in 1794. They have been married eighty years.

—Miss Isabella Perkins is perhaps the richest of the Newport belles. In two years she will come into $17,000,000, left her by her grandfather, Stephen Weld, of Boston. Her mother inherited a similar amount, which Miss Perkins is to have some day. And in addition the fortune of her father, Capt. Perkins, is now intact.

—The total sugar crop of Louisiana this year is estimated at 710,000,000 pounds, an increase of 57,000 tons over that of last year in spite of the repeal of the bounty. Owing to the war in Cuba and other causes there is a good prospect of marketing it to advantage.

—Adelaide Pallis, of Mahanoy City, Pa., has been appointed assistant teacher in the Hulmeville schools. She will direct the work in drawing in the different schools and give instruction in elocution. She is a graduate of the Millersville Normal School.

—Seven hundred and eleven female missionaries are at work in India. During the last two years these visited 40,518 heathen families, and instructed 62,414 heathen girls in the different mission schools.

—It is proposed by means of the electrophone to connect London's churches and chapels with the hospitals, so that the sermons preached each Sunday may be heard by the patients without leaving their beds.

—Mrs. Amelia E. Barr says she wrote "The Bow of Orange Ribbon" in less than six weeks. Previously, however, she declares, she had read eighty books in order to get the necessary Dutch history.

—Two merchants of Cadiz, Ohio, are advertising a line of refrigerators and screen doors which will be placed on sale early in the spring. Their advertisements have not been changed since last February.

—The Superintendent of the Philadelphia Public Schools is working to establish small libraries of selected books in every schoolhouse in that city.

—One thousand Egyptian quail have been imported by a New York caterer, who has brought the birds to this country as an experiment.

—In the time of Christ the seven bright stars collectively known as "the Big Dipper" were in the form of a diamond.

"The Common People,"

As Abraham Lincoln called them, do not care to argue about their ailments. What they want is a medicine that will cure them. The simple, honest statement, "I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me," is the best argument in favor of this medicine, and this is what many thousands voluntarily say.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25c.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

VOTE! Vote!! Vote!!! Don't fail to vote.

EVERY Republican vote polled means every Republican candidate elected.

Is your Republican neighbor going to the polls? Find out and by all means see that he casts his ballot on Nov. 5.

IT is a duty you owe the commonwealth as a citizen and a true man to go to the polls on the 5th of November and assert yourself for honest government.

THE supreme court settled the question raised as to whether a voter should cast his vote for six or seven candidates for the superior court in support of the law restricting the vote to six.

"THE Democratic harmony plan as it is mapped out by Senator Hill has been a complete failure," says a New York dispatch. Now let the merry war go on. Probably Hill still says: "I am a Democrat." But his party, alas! what is it.

YOUNG men, casting their first vote this year, should decide to take their stand with the Republican party. The greater political contest is coming next year, and Republican victory is in the air. Young Republicans are going to help materially to secure that victory.

IN deciding whether it is worth while to go to the polls a week from Tuesday, the voter should take a trial balance of his personal accounts under Republican and also under Democratic rule. If there is a balance in favor of free trade and hard times, then he will clearly be justified in [illegible] and vote.

FREE TRADERS are willing to rob half a million people of work in order to provide "free" material for less than 6,000 furniture factories. The free traders are willing to sacrifice 100,000 farmers in order to benefit less than a couple of thousand manufacturers of woolen and worsted goods. They will do the same with the hundreds of thousands of men who work in producing iron ore, so as to benefit the comparatively few manufacturers of iron and steel products.

THE iron industries of Pennsylvania seem to be thriving more than any other industries under the iniquitous Wilson tariff bill. Why is this? Because when the measure was before the senate it was amended and the tariff rate increased through the strong fight made by Senator Quay. It is now admitted that if his advice had been followed the whole bill could have been defeated and we would [illegible] Kinley bill.

The Republican system of protection has always been intended to include all our people, and to take recognition of the humblest wage earner as well as of the wealthiest manufacturer. This species of protection is denounced by the free traders as "a fraud." But their system of protection would rob half a million workers for the benefit of less than 6,000 furniture factories; would rob 100,000 sheep farmers for the benefit of 1,700 woolen manufacturers, and would rob hundreds of thousands of workers in our iron mines for the benefit of a comparatively few owners of iron mills.

Your vote is needed this year to help assure Republican success in 1896.

THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY.

The Democratic Party and the Result of Its Tariff Tinkering.

The Democratic party, during the campaign of 1892, claimed that the protective tariff passed by the Republicans in 1890 was so high that it would exclude a large amount of foreign goods, and the result would be that there would be a deficiency in the treasury. The Democratic party is a consistent party, as far as sticking to a lie when once told is concerned, and so they asserted that when President Cleveland came into office there was a large deficiency in the funds of the treasury. They at once set about to improve the times, and the first plunge they made was for the tariff.

They said that the way to increase the revenue was to readjust the tariff. The proposition was to lower the tariff on every dutiable article, and make all raw materials free. This, they said, would put more money into the United States treasury, would lower the prices of everything consumed by the American people, and increase the prices of everything produced by them.

It would set everybody at work, and all laboring men would have their wages increased and the cost of living decreased, giving them greater net profits for their labor. The unthinking multitude believed, voted the Democratic ticket, and got badly injured in the operation. They did not look into the paradoxical propositions made to them. They should have known, as any man of sense ought to know, that, if a lower tariff would put more money into the treasury, it could only do so when there would be an increase of imports. That is not hard to understand.

They ought to have known that an increase of imports would mean a decrease of domestic manufacturing, or producing; that a decrease of home products would mean a reduction of the labor required and increased idleness among laborers; that increased idleness would mean increased poverty and decreased ability to pay for subsistence, and this would mean a poorer market for farm and every other home product, and lower prices of the same. It would also mean that, less labor being required, laborers would be more numerous and the price of labor would be lowered. All of these things have been made painfully apparent now. Don't encourage the Democratic party this year by your failure to vote. Vote, and vote in favor of prosperity.

Your vote is needed this year to help assure Republican success in 1896.

If you have the good of the Republican party at heart you will go to the polls on Nov. 5 and cast your ballot for the whole ticket. A Republican vote this year will help to win Republican success in 1896.

Try a can of Hopkins' Steamed Hominy (Hulled Corn). It is delicious. Full qt, 10c.

—The GAZETTE is for sale at Shull's News Agency, next to the post-office.

A POETICAL GLANCE

At Some of our Business Houses in Bristol.

WM. M. DOWNING, 314 AND 316 MILL ST., LEADING FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

If you want to know
Where to get flour and feed
That will make your horse
Like Maud S. speed,
Why come with me to Downing's Store or Mill,
And buy a bag of oats or more.
Or perhaps you want Climax flour
For family use, or feed and grain
For chicken or goose,
Well, here's the place to buy the best,
At prices lower than all the rest;
[illegible]
Are sold to all at eve and morn,
Whether for making loaves of bread,
Or in your barn yard to be fed;
If you want to get your live stock fat,
Just buy of him. Remember that
And you'll never regret
The day you went to buy of him
When by us sent.

J. CURTIS HOWELL & SON,
317 MILL STREET.
CHOICE FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY.
TRY OUR FAMOUS OYSTER STEWS AND FRIES.
FRESH PEANUTS ROASTED DAILY.

The finest of confections
Are sold within this store,
With fruits and fancy candies,
Which the little ones adore;
Rare fruits and nuts that taste delicious,
From many a foreign shore,
And lots of home-made candies
Adorn the case and shelves,
For sweetheart, wife or child designed;
Go in and suit yourselves.

JOSEPH LUNIAK,
CORNER MILL AND POND STREETS.
CHOICE MEATS AND VEGETABLES AND POULTRY.
MANUFACTURER OF BOLOGNA, AND ALL KINDS OF SAUSAGE MADE OF THE BEST OF MEATS.

Nice roasts of beef and veal
At Luniak's market,
To serve each daily meal;
Kept by Mr. Luniak
In vaults both clean and new,
Everything ice cold and sweet
In readiness for you,
He keeps on hand the choicest
Of mutton, pork and lamb,
And fine corn beef and sausage,
And sugar cured hams;
He buys the best stock only,
Right from the country yards,
And from all who meat desires
He sends his kind regards.

90 Miles in 93 Minutes.

The fastest run on the New York division of the Pennsylvania railroad was made last Thursday by engine No. 1651 with six Pullman cars. The train, which was in charge of Assistant Road Foreman William Headden, left Jersey City at 1.15. An ordinary run was made to Newark, a distance of nine miles. After leaving that place Engineer Headden increased the speed. Trenton was reached at 2.14.

The flyer ran into Broad street station at 2.48, making [illegible] distance of ninety miles in 93 minutes, inclusive of the delay at Bristol.

The fastest mile was covered in 53 seconds, while several miles were covered in 55 seconds. The object of the run was to try the engine, which is of class B, 95 type.

—The new United States gunboats Nashville, Wilmington and Helena are designed for river as well as ocean service, as they draw only 9 feet of water. They are a vast improvement upon the gunboats that were devised for river service during the civil war, but if they do as brave and effective service as those hastily constructed craft no more could be expected of them.

Don't Trust to Luck.
Smoke Idol Dance.

—John Tyler, the son of President Tyler, is now living in Georgetown in greatly reduced circumstances. Mr. Tyler is more than seventy years old and has served in two armies, having equipped a regiment for the war with Mexico and having enlisted on the Confederate side during the civil war.

—A still further advance of 35 cents a ton in Lehigh coal goes into effect at the mines on November 1st. Bristol people are much favored in this case, as W. F. Leedom is still selling 2000 pounds for $4.50, or the same proportionate rate for 2240 pounds. All neighboring towns have made an advance of about $1 per ton.

Lost.

On Sunday night a black silk cape, in going from the Baptist Church out the Forge Road. MRS. BENJAMIN GROFF, 658 Washington Street.

Lost.

Either on Mill or Radcliffe street, a medallion button surrounded with Rhine stones. The finder will please leave at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

Don't Trust to Luck.
Smoke Rainmakers.

A Complete Establishment.

Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the Fall and Winter trade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest styles and best makes. They have suits from $5 to $20, honest goods and well made. Hats, from 40 cts. to $3.00. Underwear from $1.00 to $3.00 per suit; and shoes, well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction trash upon their premises.

Don't Trust to Luck.
Smoke Idol Dance.

A Wise Conclusion.

He missed his train. I heard cry
"That Railway Agent lied.
This very day I'll go and buy
A Rand-McNally Guid."

A Paradox.

If you are going west of Chicago, to any point in any of the western States—write to JOHN R. POTT, District Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Williamsport, Pa., tell him where you want to go to, how many in the party if you will have any freight to ship, and he will save you money, by giving you the lowest rates and the quickest time.

—The GAZETTE has a fine line of samples of ball programmes, tickets, etc. Call and get suited.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

OFFICE—CORNER RADCLIFFE AND WALNUT STS.

One dollar per year, in advance.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1895.

CLOSING THE CAMPAIGN.

[Special Correspondence.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The activity about the headquarters of the Republican state committee is increasing during these closing days of the committee. In a very short time the executive work will end here and after that all will depend upon the county committees and the local organizations. The one thought in the mind of Senator Quay and his coadjutors has been to bring out the vote, and if the men in the counties will keep this one theory in mind there will be no question regarding the size of the majority. Scores of prominent Republicans have been among the callers at the committee rooms during the past week. Ben Haywood, the popular candidate for state treasurer, was one, and the candidates for the new superior court were among others. Lieutenant Governor Walter Lyon called, as also did Senator Arthur Kennedy, ex-Lieutenant Governor Watres, Senator Andrews, Thomas V. Cooper, Congressman Stone, Senator McCarrell and Senator Penrose.

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Lieutenant Governor Lyon said: "If the people thoroughly appreciated the necessity of getting out a full vote this year I am sure there would be very few stay at home. Another thing, this is a bad year to experiment by voting with any of the other parties. This is no time to desert the old ship. If any Republican has stood by his party faithfully up to date, but is now willing to eat husks with the Democrats on the Salt river barrens or fast with the Populists, it wouldn't be good policy to make any serious effort to retain him. He won't do his party any harm by leaving it or do much good to the party he goes to. There is as much in the Republican party as there ever was, and there are as good grounds for pinning faith to the Republican party as there ever was. There is work for the party in breaking the golden calf set up by the Democratic administration, and putting the government back to the tariff and financial basis on which the fathers placed it. No matter what an occasional Republican may say, the line we have marked out is that in which the party is traveling, and in which it will continue."

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State chairman has taught him the value of a vote said: "A vote is a small thing. A snow flake is a small thing. But the latter may be one of many to make the avalanche and bury human life in its cold embrace, and the former may be one of many to crush business hopes, devastate agriculture, wreck labor, and carry hunger, cold and exposure where thrift and comfort have heretofore dwelt. The destruction of the Republican protective system, at the election of 1892, was the crime of the century. It was deliberate and it was causeless. In two years it wrecked the accumulated wealth of a quarter of a century, and reduced to poverty millions of people against whom the perpetrators of the crime had no possible grievance. Vote right this year and rebuke the Democratic party."

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Ex Lieutenant Governor Waters said: "We are on the eve of a national election, and a vote this year means not only a vote for the ticket but also a vote of encouragement for next year. In 1892 the people permitted themselves to be deceived. Every body knows the consequence. Everyone knows what the supporters of these were things which the Republican press warned the voters against, and pointed out the danger of their coming as clearly as we have here described it. Any man of good judgment could have seen it then. No man is so weak eyed that he cannot see it now. It don't require to be seen by process of reasoning. He can see it in his own bank account, or want of one; in the low prices of what he sells; in the scarcity of money among those he sells to; in the scarcity of work, and the plentiful supply of tramps and local idlers, and in the general stoppage of work and gloominess of business. This is an object lesson which ought not to be neglected. Vote for the state ticket this year as a preliminary to the vote for president.

The Republican Record and the Democratic Exhibit to Date.

The very considerable reduction of the public debt began with General Grant's administration. In March, 1869, the total funded debt of the United states was about $2,759,000,000, not including unsettled claims, that, in the aggregate, amounted to tens of millions or more. At the close of General Harrison's administration the public debt, in excess of cash on hand, was a trifle less than $840,000,000. Thus in the twenty-four years from 1869 to 1893, while the country was subject to the policy of the Republican party in finance and business, the national debt was reduced in the enormous sum of nearly $1,900,000,000. The first term of Mr. Cleveland is included in the twenty-four years, inasmuch as his election was not attended or followed by any change of policy until the year 1893, nor from 1885 to 1889 was any change apprehended.

During these twenty-four years the reduction was at a rate of $79,000,000 a year. Under the Cleveland administration the country is treated to a deficit of $57,000,000, a change of $136,000,000 per annum.

The enormous deficit is due to the policy of the Democratic party, and for that policy that party is now on trial.—Boston Journal.

Your vote is needed this year to help assure Republican success in 1896.

Only Dead Republicans.

Only dead Republicans should remain away from the polls this year. No live Republican can afford such a thing. The intelligent use of the ballot is the highest test of citizenship. Vote, and vote the Republican ticket.

Your vote is needed this year to help assure Republican success in 1896.

Trying to Make Figures Lie.

The statistical department of the Federal government is doing its level best for the Democratic party.—Rochester Post-Express (Ind.).

Your vote is needed this year to help assure Republican success in 1896.

These Good Old Democratic Times.

This is a Democratic year. That's why Dun's review reports "the worst general range of prices ever known in this country."

Your vote is needed this year to help assure Republican success in 1896.

Your Vote Is Needed.

The vote of every Republican is needed in Pennsylvania this year. If you value prosperity vote for the party whose legislation has always aimed to encourage prosperity.

Your vote is needed this year to help assure Republican success in 1896.

Are you in favor of Reed, McKinley, Allison, Morton, Harrison or Lincoln for the presidential nomination. Whoever it may be he will need your vote next year. And on the same principle your vote is needed this year. Don't fail to vote.

CHIEFTAINS CONFER.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The gathering of the big chieftains of the Republican party in this city during the past week has been the main topic of conversation. It is an emphatic reminder of the fact that we are on the eve of a presidential year. If Grover Cleveland is to be succeeded by a Republican it will be necessary for the party to get down to the hardest kind of work. One of the desirable things is large Republican majorities in 1895. It is no secret that the men who gathered here last week compared notes on the probable results in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Maryland and other localities. Colonel Quay gave a good report of Pennsylvania, and said it was a mistake to assume that the Republicans of the Keystone state did not appreciate the necessity of an overwhelming majority this year. He said the people of no state in the Union were more desirous of a great national victory in '96 than the voters of Pennsylvania. He said he felt confident they would demonstrate this by the size of the vote next month.

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A dinner was held at the Hotel Brunswick on Tuesday evening which, in view of its significance, recalls Chauncey M. Depew's famous harmony dinner. While Mr. Depew made public the names of his guests there was a noticeable difference in this dinner. In fact every precaution was taken to keep the gathering of that evening a secret, but it is, nevertheless, a fact that around the banquet board at this hotel last evening were a dozen men whose names are well known in national politics, and a half dozen of whom are looked upon as president makers.

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Covers were laid for twenty, but some of the persons invited failed to come. Those who are known to have been there are Thomas H. Carter, senator from Montana and chairman of the Republican national committee; Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, of Pennsylvania, who recently won a great partisan fight in his state; ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, who is generally conceded to be a Morton man in the presidential contest; James S. Clarkson, ex-assistant postmaster general and member of the Republican national committee from Iowa, who is a well known Allison man; Charles M. Shortridge, who, while not a member of the national committee, is nevertheless an influential politician from the Pacific slope, being looked upon as the representative of M. H. De Young, the member from California, and being here to boom San Francisco as an ideal convention city; Samuel Fessenden, of Stamford, Conn., the member of the national committee from that state; Garrett A. Hobart, member of the national committee from New Jersey and a well known Republican politician of that state; ex-Governor Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, who has been a presidential possibility himself for some years; Colonel Lamb, of Virginia; Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, who is a former member of the national committee and an influential politician of Missouri; John R. Tanner, of Chicago, who is active in Republican politics of Illinois. Others were expected, but so far as could be learned those named were the only ones present.

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Of those present Senator Carter, as chairman of the national committee and also senator from one of the big states of the west, must be deemed an important factor. He owes much of his prominence in politics to ex-President Harrison, who appointed him commissioner of the general land office and later secured his selection as chairman of the national committee. Mr. Carter is therefore looked upon as a Harrison man, although he has been guarded in speaking of his preferences.

Senator Quay, since his fight in Pennsylvania, has been a greater power than ever in the politics of the Keystone state. His preference is not actually known. It has been reported that he would agree upon a candidate and co-operate with ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt. It has been said that Mr. Quay has a leaning toward Mr. Reed, but in Pennsylvania there are many persons who are for McKinley. Pennsylvania is a great protection state, and a good many Republicans there think that she should stand loyal to the high priest of the cult. Whether this following is strong enough to influence Senator Quay is a question of debate, but it is believed that his preference lies between these two candidates.

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Mr. Platt is a Morton man out and out—at least he is credited with being such. However, it is believed that if he sees that the governor cannot secure the nomination he will agree to support the ex-speaker. Mr. Platt's ideas about McKinley and the other candidates are only a matter of conjecture.

Mr. Clarkson is an Allison man first, last and for all time. He is looked upon as an unusually active campaigner, and his support of Allison has never wavered. It is said to be his hope that the other candidates may fight it out in such a way that Allison will be selected as a compromise candidate.

The matter most fully discussed was the place of the next Republican national convention. Senator Quay spoke warmly in behalf of Pittsburg, and told how much the people there would do in the way of bearing the expenses of the convention. Mr. Filley was equally set upon having the convention come to St. Louis, as neutral ground, so far as candidates are concerned. Tanner, naturally, was for Chicago, but the man listened to with most interest was Shortridge, from California, who expatiated upon the claims and attractions of San Francisco, which promises to make the expenses of the delegates no more burdensome than would be the cost in any other city, save only in the way of time. It would make a three weeks' journey for the eastern and southern delegates. This, however, would be largely compensated for by the great political gain of a solid Republican Pacific coast.

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It is plainly evident that the campaign of 1896 is really on us. This conference of the big leaders is simply preliminary to the big battle. In order to be in a position to win in 1896 every effort must be strained to get out the full vote this year. Nothing will conduce more to Republican success next year than an overwhelming majority in Pennsylvania this year. With Pennsylvania in the lead the others must inevitably follow.

Jewish Monotheism.

As Leopold von Ranke truly said, the exodus of the Jews from Egypt and their breaking with the Egyptian theology of nature worship marked the foundation of the civilization of mankind. Monotheism in its very inception placed man upon the highest pedestal of moral purity, spiritual elevation and ideal aspiration. Only for a nationality erected upon the basis of monotheism was it possible to proclaim in the hoary past the equality of all men in the community and before the law, which tolerated neither the prerogative of caste nor the privilege of aristocratic station. There was no aristocratic, privileged class in Israel; the tribe charged with attending the divine service in the tabernacle and the temple were not to own any property and were dependent altogether upon the people's free and voluntary support.

Under monotheism, there was no disinherited portion, all, as children of the same Father in heaven, were entitled to equal consideration, and as the poor "were to be always with us," the provisions made for their support were adequate and did not degrade them, and could not have that demoralizing influence which today is the heaviest burden which the pauper class has to bear. The sublimest attribute of the one and only God, "beside whom there is none," is that of holiness, and to be a follower of God meant to practice holiness, purity in thought and action. All the laws ordained, as we find them in the written and the oral laws of the Jews, had no other purpose and were distinctly enjoined for the purpose of training man to a life of moral purity and correct conduct, especially to look upon every man as a brother, the son of his Father in heaven, to whom he is bound in ties of love and brotherly affection.—Minorah.

HOW TO VOTE PROPERLY.

[Special Correspondence.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—A careful study of the following instructions may save the Republican voter much trouble and assure his vote for the party:

Election day Tuesday, Nov. 5. Polls open at 7 a. m., and close at 7 p. m.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTER.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the states wherein they reside.

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

a. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

b. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months), immediately preceding the election.

c. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. A minor becomes of age on the day prior to the twenty-first anniversary of his birth.

d. If twenty-two years of age, or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

e. If the name of a voter is not upon the registry list, he cannot vote unless he make proof of his right to vote, as heretofore required by law.

f. The law relating to right of challenge and proof of right to vote remains as heretofore. Challenge should be made before the person offering to vote receives his ballot, but may be made at any time before he casts it.

g. Naturalization certificates issued by the courts must be produced to the board, and are conclusive if genuine.

MANNER OF VOTING.

Besides the election officers and supervisors authorized by the laws of the United States, or overseers appointed by the courts of this commonwealth, not more than FOUR voters in excess of the number of voting shelves or compartments shall be allowed inside of the inclosed space at one time, and not more than TEN outside that space.

Specimen ballots and cards of instruction can be obtained from the election officers upon request.

The person desiring to vote will

a. Enter the room and remain outside the chain or guard rail. When his turn arrives he shall first give his name and residence to one of the election officers in charge of the ballots.

b. The officer will thereupon announce the same in a loud and distinct tone of voice.

c. If the voter's name is upon the BALLOT CHECK LIST, the inspector or clerk in charge of the said list will repeat the

Your vote is needed this year to help assure Republican success in 1896.

If you do your duty on the fifth of November this year will not go down into history as an "off year." Don't neglect to exercise your great privilege as a freeman and a patriot.

Your vote is needed this year to help assure Republican success in 1896.

d. The voter will then enter the space inclosed by the guard rail, unless his right to vote be challenged.

INSIDE OF GUARD RAIL.

The voter having the right to vote will enter within the guard rail.

a. The election officer having charge of the ballots shall detach one from the stub and give it to the voter.

b. The said officer shall first fold it so that the words printed upon the back and outside of the ballot shall be the only words visible, AND IT CANNOT BE VOTED UNLESS SO FOLDED.

c. Only ONE BALLOT shall be given to a voter, unless he inadvertently spoils it, when he may obtain another upon returning the spoiled one.

INSIDE THE VOTING COMPARTMENT.

The voter upon entering the voting shelf or compartment must

a. Draw the curtain or shut the screen or door, and shall prepare his ballot.

b. To assist him in preparing his OFFICIAL ballot he may mark a SAMPLE BALLOT before going to vote, and take it with him into the voting compartment to copy from in preparing his official vote. He must vote the OFFICIAL BALLOT.

c. Cards of instruction will be posted in each voting compartment or shelf.

d. No voter will be allowed to occupy a voting shelf or compartment already occupied by another, except when giving the help allowed in the preparation of his ticket; nor to remain in such compartment more than THREE MINUTES if all the compartments are in use and other voters are waiting to vote.

e. If any voter declares to the judge of election that he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot, by reason of any disability, he shall be permitted by the judge of election to select a qualified voter of the election district to aid him in the preparation of his ballot, such preparation being made in the voting compartment. THERE IS NO PROVISION IN THE LAW WHICH REQUIRES THE VOTER TO DEFINE HIS DISABILITY OR WHICH GIVES THE JUDGE OF ELECTION ANY DISCRETION TO REFUSE TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE, made because of "disability."

CORRECT FORM OF BALLOT.

Upon entering the voting shelf or compartment and drawing the curtain, or shutting the screen or door, he shall proceed to prepare his ballot.

If he desires to vote the STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET, or, in other words, for every candidate of the REPUBLICAN PARTY, he can do so by placing a cross in the circle, thus (X), above the column of SUCH PARTY.

A ballot marked in that manner will be counted as one vote for each and every name in the Republican column.

This year, 1895, a single cross mark in the circle at the top of the column headed REPUBLICAN will vote for every Republican named upon the ballot.

The act creating the superior court provides

(1.) That said court shall consist of seven judges.

(2.) That the seven candidates receiving the highest vote shall be declared elected.

(3.) That no voter shall vote for more than six candidates for said office. (Section supreme court of Pennsylvania, Oct. 17, 1895. These provisions enable the minority party to elect one judge, and apply only to the election of Nov. 5, 1895.)

If a voter marks more names than he is entitled to vote for for an office, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for any candidate for such office, but the ballot shall be counted for all other offices for which the names of candidates have been properly marked.

INCORRECT FORM OF BALLOT.

A ticket marked for six Republicans and one Democrat would be incorrect because the voter would be voting for SEVEN candidates for judge of the superior court —SIX Republican and ONE Democratic—whereas he is entitled to vote for SIX only. [Decision supreme court of Pennsylvania, Oct. 17, 1895.] Such a vote would not be counted for any candidate for THAT OFFICE, but would be for all candidates for other offices upon the Republican ticket.

The voter MUST NOT CROSS OUT ANY NAMES upon the ticket, NOR COVER A NAME WITH A "STICKER" OR "PASTER," except in the case referred to in the next paragraph.

When a candidate has died or withdrawn, and a substitute nomination is made after the ballots are printed, the new name will be printed upon a "sticker," which should be pasted OVER to cover the name of the deceased or withdrawn candidate. The voter should, in placing the "sticker" over the name of the candidate so deceased or withdrawn, use GREAT CARE so as NOT to cover MORE THAN the ONE NAME. Under no other circumstances can a "sticker" be pasted over a name.

Before leaving the voting shelf or compartment the VOTER SHALL fold his ballot without displaying the marks thereon, in the SAME WAY it was folded when handed to him by the ELECTION OFFICER, and keep it folded until he has voted.

After leaving the voting shelf and before leaving the inclosed space he shall give his ballot to the election officer in charge of the ballot box.

This officer, WITHOUT UNFOLDING the ballot, shall NUMBER IT in the right-hand upper corner of the back of the ballot, immediately to the left of the folding line, and then shall fold the corner so as to cover the number, and paste it down so that the number cannot be seen, and deposit it in the ballot box.

The voter may make a memorandum of the number of his own ballot.

No voter, not an election officer, shall be allowed to re-enter the inclosed space after he has once left it, except to give help, as hereinbefore stated.

When the hour for closing the polls shall arrive all persons within the inclosed space who have received ballots, but have not yet deposited them, shall be required to mark and deposit their ballots forthwith, but no other person shall be allowed to vote.

Your vote is needed this year to help assure Republican success in 1896.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Increase In the Protected German Iron Trade—Decrease In England's Output.

Attention has recently been called to the growing competition of the Germans with the English in the neutral iron markets of the world. Figures are presented which show that in 1880 Great Britain produced 7,749,000 tons of pig iron and Germany 2,729,000 tons, but that in 1894 the British output was only 7,200,000, while that of the Kaiserland was no less than 5,382,000 tons. In other words, in the short period of fourteen years Germany had nearly doubled its iron productive power, while England's had fallen off over half a million tons. But this was not the worst factor of the situation from a British standpoint. In 1880 Germany exported only 1,301,000 tons of pig iron, but in 1894 the exports had become 2,008,000 tons, while during this period English exports had fallen from 2,888,000 tons to a considerably smaller figure. In short, Germany has been seizing the trade of England.

The free traders are trying to make people forget that this great change is due to the German protective tariff system, but it is there.

Your vote is needed this year to help assure Republican success in 1896.

To Help the Ohio Democracy Down Hill.

Senator Hill is announced to take the stump for his colleague Brice presently. Having rolled up an adverse plurality in his own state of 156,000, Hill can of course sympathize with the man who couldn't roll it beyond 137,000 in Ohio.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Your vote is needed this year to help assure Republican success in 1896.

An Easy Ticket to Vote.

It is the easiest matter in the world to vote the Republican ticket this year. Just place an X mark in the circle at the head of the column marked Republican, refold your ballot as you received it from the election officer, and your work is done.

Your vote is needed this year to help assure Republican success in 1896.

Yes, a Democratic Year.

Nearly all the railroads of this western country are in the hands of receivers. "This is a Democratic year."

Pennsylvania has always led in the Republican column. Do not permit the grand old commonwealth to fall in the background this year. The way to avert such a thing is to go out and vote on the fifth of November.

Your vote is needed this year to help assure Republican success in 1896.

How Editors Are Treated in China.

Nineteen hundred editors of a Pekin paper are said to have been beheaded. Some would shudder at such slaughter, who are heedless of the fact that Consumption is ready to fasten its fatal hold on themselves. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the efficient remedy for weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, bronchitis, asthma, severe coughs, and kindred affections.

Stamps, La Fayette Co., Arkansas.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir—I will say this to you, that consumption is hereditary in my wife's family; some have already died with the disease. My wife has a sister, Mrs. E. A. Cleary, that was taken with consumption. She used your "Golden Medical Discovery," and, to the surprise of her many friends, she got well. My wife has also had hemorrhages from the lungs, and her sister insisted on her using the "Golden Medical Discovery." I consented to her using it, and it cured her. She has had no symptoms of consumption for the past six years. Yours very truly,

W. C. ROGERS, M. D.

Delicate diseases in either sex, however induced, speedily cured. Book sent securely sealed, 10 cents in stamps. Address, in confidence, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Don't Trust to Luck.

Smoke El Libertina.

Lung complaints, bronchitis, asthma, &c., are speedily relieved and if taken in time permanently cured by Stretch's Balsam. It is also a sure remedy for coughs and colds, croup and whooping cough.

Agents Wanted

TO CANVASS for the sale of OUR HOME GROWN Nursery Stock. Special terms Established 1848. W. T. SMITH & CO., The Geneva Nursery, Geneva, N. Y. One of the Largest and Best KNOWN Nurseries in the United States

MUNYON'S

METHODS OF TREATMENT SAVE DOCTOR'S FEE'S.

A Separate Specific For Each Disease—Positive and Permanent Cures—With Munyon's Home Remedies You Can Become Your Own Physician.—Read Munyon's Guide to Health, it Will Cost You Nothing and May Save Your Life.

Professor Munyon does not claim that he has one remedy that will cure all complaints, but that he has prepared a specific cure for nearly every disease. He does not claim that his Rheumatism Cure will cure consumption, Dyspepsia or any other complaint, but he does guarantee that it will cure rheumatism. His Dyspepsia Cure is prepared expressly to cure dyspepsia; his Cough Cure to cure coughs; his Catarrh Remedies to cure catarrh; his Kidney Cure to cure kidney troubles. The same may be said of all his different remedies.

Why Not Try the New Methods?

Why pay big doctor bills to have your constitution ruined by old-fashioned doses of mercury, quinine and morphine? Why not try the new way? Munyon's Remedies are prepared in a manner that enables everyone to obtain them from any druggist at 25 cents a bottle. A separate specific for each disease. Absolutely harmless and promptly effectual in curing even the most obstinate disease.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

WANAMAKER'S

PHILADELPHIA, October 28, 1895.

They are dear dollars that go into a storekeeper's till at the cost of the shopper's satisfaction. We do not want them. That is why we have for years and years asked our public to take their dollars back when they want to. That was one of the first singular things this store did. It has been a singular store always. Singularly best. Who misses frequent rambles through Wanamaker's has not kept in the most perfect touch with the world of goods.

DRESS STUFFS

Think of the greatest bargain you ever got in Dress goods and then try to realize that better bargains are offered you at Wanamaker's today. Well-steered manufacturing concerns strike shoal water once in a while—and we are bound to get the first offer, if the lots are large.

40 inch Fancy Suitings at 31c—all-wool and good wool at that; pretty styles. The stores that ask 50c are doing the best they can.

36 inch Boucle at 37½c—a new comer. Had we bought it a week ago you would have had to pay us 50c.

36 inch all-wool Serge at 25c—French made, but that didn't save the importer. Eleven colorings.

40 inch Fancy Suitings at 37½c—thirty styles of them. Many pretty patterns for waists among them, and four yards of this wide goods is enough!

Dress Checks—

black and white
blue and white
brown and white

and they grow in popular favor daily. They are the acme of neatness. Their scarcity is noticeable in stores that were not forehanded. 37½c, 50c, 75c.

Twilled Cheviot, 54 inches wide, at 37½c! Think of it! Such goods was never dreamed of at less than 75c. They are all wool and have the coveted roughness of surface. Fifteen mixtures in grays, browns and blues are shown. A liberal dress-length for $2.25.

WOMEN'S COATS

enough to buy stylish comfortable Coats made from stuffs altogether reliable; made in shapes altogether new! Four hints of them—

At $5—Coats of Black Melton; wide sleeves, ripple back; all bound with mohair braid; half lined with satin rhadame.

At $9—Double-breasted Reefers of Twilled Cheviot; 26 in. long, inlaid velvet collar; front and ripple-back; lined with satin rhadame.

At $7.50—Walking Coats of Boucle Cheviot; tailor finish; large sleeves; seams double stitched and bound.

At $8—Box Reefers of rough-faced Diagonal Cheviot; large lapels, extra full sleeves; ripple back; coat half lined with satin rhadame.

SEWING MACHINES

Every sewing machine buyer who forgets that Wanamaker's Quaker City Sewing Machine is the peer of any $60 machine sold—every forgetter loses whatever amount over $35 is paid.



Is the statement clear?

The handsomest Quaker City Sewing Machine, with drop-head cabinet—an elegant bit of sewing-room furniture, we sell at $35.

Same working parts, in less elaborate case, $18.

Same working parts, in case with four drawers, $20.

There is no basic patent to hinder any one from making a good Sewing Machine. It is simply a question of knowing how to assemble the best features, make handsome, durable, honest cases, and sell without wasteful methods.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, AND POULTRY.

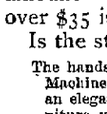
500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES: Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation A.A.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever. B.B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism. C.C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges. D.D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms. E.E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia. F.F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache. G.G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages. H.H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases. I.I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange. J.K.—Diseases of Digestion, Paralysis.

Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - - .60
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Veterinary Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Jar Veterinary Cure Oil, - - 1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.



HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

Miscellaneous

Notice.

THE following named Justices of the Peace have been appointed by me to collect the outstanding State and County Taxes for the year 1895:

Bristol borough—WM. LOUDERBOUGH.
Bristol township—JAMES E. MAGILL.
Bedminster—NOAH K. STEAR.
Bensalem—JOHN G. VANDEGRIFT.
Bridgeton—JOHN NICE.
Buckingham—ELIAS EASTBURN.
Doylestown borough—WEBSTER GRIM.
Doylestown township—LEWIS H. CLEMENS.
Durham—HARVEY A. SEIFERT.
Falls—BENJAMIN A. WOOLSTON.
Haycock—LEVI KIRKPATRICK.
Hilltown—WILLIAM H. ROSENBERGER.
Hulmeville borough.—SPENCER B. HIBBS.
Langhorne borough—J. BORTON STACKHOUSE.
Langhorne Manor borough—JOSEPH ESHRICK.
Makefield, Lower—T. WILSON MERRICK.
Makefield, Upper—EDWARD HORN.
Middletown—THOMAS WINFIELD.
Milford—OSWIN G KEIPER.
Morrisville borough—EDMUND WRIGHT.
New Britain—JACOB C SWARTLEY.
New Hope borough—T. T. EASTBURN.
Newtown borough—JOSEPH S. ELY.
Newtown township—J. DUBOIS FETTER.
Nockamixon—THEO M. MOYER.
Northampton—ROBERT M. ROBER.
Perk sie borough—SAMUEL R. KRAMER.
Plumstead—JOHN F. SHADDINGER.
Quakertown borough—EZEKIEL THOMAS
Rockhill, East—SAMUEL S. QUICK.
Rockhill, West—CHARLES A. GROFF.
Richland—HARVEY D. FELLMAN.
Richlandtown borough—B. A. BARTHOLOMEW.
Sellersville borough—HYSLER J. ZANE.
Solebury—WILLIAM M. ELY.
Southampton—JACOB W. VANSANT.
Springfield—AARON K. ZUMBAUER.
Telford borough—J. HOWARD GERHART.
Thicum—WILSON LEAR.
Tinicum—CHARLES MANNINGTON.
Warminster—GARRETT K FINNEY.
Warrington—JOSEPH PAUL.
Warwick—JOHN J. SPENCER.
Wrightstown—DAVID SLACK.
Yardley borough—ROBERT EASTBURN.

On taxes paid on or before November 15th, an abatement of three per cent will be allowed. After that date execution will be issued and five per cent added with costs.

It is the duty of the Justice to whom the schedule of unpaid taxes shall be delivered by the Treasurer to deliver a written or printed notice to every person named in the schedule, for the service of which notices the said Justice shall be allowed ten cents each to be paid by the delinquent taxpayer. HENRY B. BANES,
Sept. 19 4t Treasurer.

An Ordinance

Regulating the use of Bicycles in the Borough of Bristol.

The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol do ordain:

SECTION 1. That no bicycle shall be ridden on any side-walk within the said Borough of Bristol.

SECTION 2. That no bicycle shall be run or operated within said Borough of Bristol at any greater speed than seven miles an hour; nor unless a bell, which may be heard at a distance of at least fifty feet, shall be attached thereto; nor unless, between sunset and sunrise, a lighted lamp shall be placed on the front thereof.

SECTION 3. Any person or persons convicted of violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, for each offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace, in the same manner that debts not exceeding one hundred dollars are by law recoverable, and when so recovered shall be forthwith paid to the Treasurer of the said Borough of Bristol for the use of the said Corporation.

Enacted into an Ordinance at the Council Chamber of the Borough of Bristol this 8th day of July, A. D., 1895.

B. C. FOSTER, President of Council.

Attest—J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk.

Approved this 10th day of July, A. D., 1895.

RAYMOND F. BUSEMAN,
Burgess of the Borough of Bristol.

Notice of Application for Charter.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN THE COUNTY OF BUCKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the said Court on Monday, the seventh day of November, 1895 at ten o'clock, A. M., under an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved the 29th day of April, 1874, and the supplements thereto, by William B. Holt, John B. Appleton, Abram W. Kellinger, Henry B. Banes, Frank H. Flum and Harry R. McCoy, for the Charter of an intended corporation to be called the

Good Will Hose Company, No. 3,

the character and object of which is maintaining a hose carriage and hose for the protection of life and property from fires, and for these purposes to have, possess, and enjoy all the rights, benefits, and privileges of the said Act and its supplements.

The proposed charter is now on file in the Prothonotary's office. MAHLON H. STOUT,
Solicitor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF BUCKS COUNTY.

Estate of Hugh F. George.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bucks County to pass upon the legal questions involved and to award distribution of the sum of $2132 27 remaining in the hands of Frederick F. Lear, Executor of the last will and testament of Hugh F. George, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties in interest at the office of J. Ferdinand Long, Esq., in the Borough of Doylestown, at ten o'clock, A. M., on Monday, September 30th, 1895, when and where they may attend if they see proper. A. WEIR GILKESON,
9-5 Auditor.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of WILLIAM KINSEY, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks Co., Pa.

LETTERS testamentary on above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same, without delay, to

Or, CAROLINE S. KINSEY, Executrix.
A. WEIR GILKESON, her Attorney.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of JOSEPH SHERMAN, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks county, Pa.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to

A. WEIR GILKESON,
Executor.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of MARGARET A. SARGENT, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to

A. WEIR GILKESON,
Executor.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of CATHARINE McGILL, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, Pa.

LETTERS testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same, without delay, to

Or, REV. CHAS. J. VANDEGRIFT,
GILKESON & WRIGHT, Executor.
Attorneys.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of NATHAN TYLER, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, Pa.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to

GEORGE F. TYLER,
WILLIAM C. TYLER,
Or their Attorney, Executors.
JOHN C STUCKERT. 6-13

MASON'S P. L.

FRUIT JARS

LOWEST PRICES EVER KNOWN.
(Wholesale only.)
Wide Mouth Pints $4.25 per gross.
Quarts $4.75 gross. ½ Gallons $6.75 gross.
Terms net cash. Prompt shipment.
S. SMUCKER & CO., 136 South Front St, Phila.

Farms & Houses

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Rents and all Other Bills Collected.

EDW. N. BOOZ,
No. 10 Wood Street, Bristol, Pa.

MANAGER WANTED.

Non-Forfeitable and Non-Contestable
ACCIDENT INSURANCE POLICIES.

Entirely new and exceedingly popular. Liberal contract to a reliable man. For terms and particulars apply to
UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY
Nassau and Liberty Streets, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

Executor's Sale

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

THE FOLLOWING REAL ESTATE, SITUATE IN THE BOROUGH OF BRISTOL, BUCKS CO., PA., WILL BE SOLD BY THE EXECUTORS ON THE RESPECTIVE PREMISES ON

Saturday, November 2nd,
Commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M.

No. 1. That certain dwelling house and lot of land situate on the Easterly side of Market Street, No. 220, between Wood and Cedar Streets, adjoining lands of No. 2 and Friends' Meeting House, containing 41 feet and 2 inches in front on Market Street, and 192 feet in depth. The improvements consist of a 2½ story frame dwelling house 28x28 feet, with back porch 28x8 feet, containing 4 rooms and vestibule on first floor, 4 rooms and entry on second floor, and 3 rooms on third floor. Hydrant water in the house. A good cellar underneath the whole house. This a desirable property and well worth the attention of purchasers.

No. 2. That certain dwelling house and lot of land situate on the Easterly side of Market Street, No. 226, between Wood and Cedar Streets, adjoining lands of No. 1 and Harry Chambers, containing 18 feet and 4 inches in front on Market Street, and 192 feet in depth. The improvements consist of a 2½ story frame dwelling house, 15 feet front by 35 feet in depth, containing 3 rooms on first floor, 2 rooms on second floor and attic. Hydrant water in the house and good cellar.

No. 3. That certain dwelling house and lot of land situate on the 22 on the Eastern side of Mulberry Street, adjoining lands of A. J. Hibbs and the Estate of Sarah Margerum, deceased, containing 35 feet in front on Mulberry Street, by 100 feet in depth. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling house, 2½ stories high, 20 feet front by 21 feet deep; two story kitchen, 10x13 feet, and enclosed shed back, 7x13 feet; containing 3 rooms and entry on

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

In effect June 26, 1895.

NEW YORK AND EAST—Arrives at 7.15, 9.30, 10.40 A. M., 2.10, 7.30 P. M. Closes at 7.00, 8.15, 11.30 A. M., 3.30, 7.00 P. M. SUNDAYS—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. Closes at 9.00 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND WEST—Arrives at 7.15, 8.00, 9.30 A. M., 12.15, 4.30, 7.30 P. M. Closes at 6.00, 8.15, 10.00 A. M., 1.30, 2.15, 6.40 P. M. SUNDAYS—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. Closes at 9.00 A. M.

NEWPORTVILLE—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. and leaves at 8.07 A. M.

EMILIE, OXFORD VALLEY, &c—Arrives at 10.10 A. M. Closes at 11.45 A. M.

NEWTOWN Stage arrives 11.30 A. M., leaves 1.00 P. M.

Malls for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Post Office closes 8.00 P. M. Saturday, 8.30 P. M. Open Sunday from 8 to 9 A. M.

J. M. WINDER, P. M.

Change of Time.

In effect Tuesday, October 15th, 1895.

UPPER DELAWARE RIVER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Steamers Columbia, John A. Warner, Twilight and Trenton.

Leaves Bristol for Philadelphia, week-days, 7 and 10 a. m.; 2 and 4 p. m.

Leaves Bristol for Philadelphia, Sundays, 10.30 a. m.; and 4 p. m.

Leaves Philadelphia for Bristol, week-days, 7.30 and 11.30 a. m.; 2 and 4.30 p. m.

Leaves Philadelphia for Bristol, Sundays, 8.30 a. m.; and 2 p. m.

Leaves Bristol for Trenton, week-days, 9.50 a. m., and 3.50 p. m.

Leaves Bristol for Trenton, Sundays, 10.05 a. m., and 4 p. m.

Leaves Trenton for Bristol, week-days, 8.30 a. m., 2.30 p. m.

Leaves Trenton for Bristol, Sundays, 9 a. m.; and 2.30 p. m.

Steamer Trenton stops each way at Florence.
Excursion to Philadelphia, 40c.
Single fare to Philadelphia, 25c.
Excursion to Trenton, 25c.
Single fare to Trenton, 15c.

THE INTER-STATE STEAMBOAT CO. TIME TABLE.

Steamer Florence

Leaves Bristol for Philadelphia at 8.30 a. m.
Leaves Philadelphia for Bristol at 3.00 p. m.
Boats land in Philadelphia at Pier 8, North wharves, above Arch Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In effect January 14th, 1895.

Leave Bristol for Phila. (Broad St.), *2.46, 5.35, 6.30, 6.51, 7.21, 7.41, *8.12, 8.23, *9.14, 9.51, *10.26 A. M. 12.05, 12.55, *1.17, *3.03, 3.10, 4.02, 4.55, 5.37, 5.43, 6.2 , *7.00, 8.09, 8.30, 9.27, *11.03 P. M.

Sunday trains, *2.46, 7.00, *8.11, 9.00, *10.26 A. M. *12.04, 12.25, 5.00, 5.43, *7.21, 8.00, 8.50, 9.28, *11.03 P. M.

Leave Phila. (Broad St.), for Bristol, 12.01, *3.20, 6.07, 6.28, *6.50, 7.34, *8.14, 8.30, 9.52, *11.14 A. M. 12.01, 12.50, 1.50, 2.43, 3.32, *3.52, 4.30, *5.00, 5.02, 5.25, *6.00, 6.02, 6.21, 7.27, 9.17, *10.00, 11.15 P. M.

Sunday trains, 12.01, 7.40, *8.30, 9.05, 11.45 A. M. 2.00, *5.20, 5.53, *6.20, *6.30, 7.27, *8.12, *10.00, 10.25 P. M.

(*) Express trains.

For further particulars apply to the ticket agent at the station.

M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent

Location of

BOXES AND KEYS.

BRISTOL FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

24. Box at T. L. Leedom & Co.'s Carpet Mill. Key at Thos. L. Leedom & Co.'s office.
25. Box at Dorrance and Canal Streets. Keys at Wilson & Fenimore Co.'s Paper Mill office, T. B. Harkins Foundry Co.'s office, Sherman & Pelree's office.
26. Box at Edward T. Steel & Co.'s Mill. Keys at E. T. Steel & Co.'s office, Rolling Mill office, Electric Light Station, Fourth ward
27. Box at Wm. H. Grundy & Co.'s Mill. Keys at Wm. H. Grundy & Co.'s office, Rolling Mill office.
34. Box at Doron's office, Radcliffe and Market Streets. Keys at Wm. E. Doron's office, James Wright's store, Police Station, Silbert's Hotel.
36. Box at Dorrance and Cedar Streets. Keys at Comfort's Livery Stable, L. J. Bevan's residence, Douglass' Drug Store.
43. Box at Young's Drug Store, Bath Street. Keys at Young's Drug Store, E. C. Brudon's residence, Wilson Kendall's residence, S. W. Hayes' store.
45. Box at Buckley Street, east of Pine Street. Keys at Appleton's Mill office, Lewis Jones' Mill office, James Blanche's Saloon.
47. Box at Otter and Linden Streets. Keys at Gas House, Third ward Hose House, C. H. Lyndall's residence, Chas. Yeaman's coal office.
567. Box at America Hose Company House. Keys at America Hose House, Ticket office P. R. R., Joseph Wright's store, M. L. Hellyer's store.

All Policemen and Night Watchmen carry Keys.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

BRISTOL LODGE, No. 25, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.
Instituted 1780.
Meets Saturday on or before full moon at Masonic Building, Cedar street.
Lemuel Vandegrift, W. M., Eddington,
Harry C. Evans, Secretary, Bristol.

HERMIONE LODGE, No. 109, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Instituted 1868.
Meets every Friday night in Washington Hall
Walter Hall, Chancellor Commander,
John R. Camp ell, K. of R. and S.

HERMIONE DIVISION, No. 16, 3d REG OF PENNA., UNIFORM RANK KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Instituted 1895.
Meets every Wednesday night at ———
William V. Leech, Captain Commanding,
H. T. W. Bickel, Sir Knight Recorder.

HOPKINS LODGE, No. 87, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.
Instituted 1843.
Meets every Wednesday night in I. O. O. F. Building.
Lewis Leechner, Noble Grand,
Harvey S. Rue, Secretary.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAMBER, No. 2, KNIGHTS OF FRIENDSHIP.
Instituted 1881.
Meets every Thursday night in Washington Hall.
Charles Hoeding, Sir Knight Marshal,
Geo. Wright, Cor. Secretary.

JULIA P. SHADE CHAMBER, No. 5, COMPANIONS OF FRIENDSHIP.
Instituted 1890.
Meets every Wednesday night in Washington Hall.
Mrs. Sarah Plum, Worthy Chief Commandress,
Miss Dora Weygand, Rec. Secretary.

H. CLAY BEATTY POST, No. 73, G. A. R.
Instituted 1877.
Meets 1st and 3rd Monday night of the month in Washington Hall.
Alfred Pearson, Commander,
Wm. A. Barnhill, Adjutant.

H. CLAY BEATTY CIRCLE, No. 2, LADIES OF THE G. A. R.
Instituted 1883.
Meets every Thursday night in Washington Hall.
Mrs. Tillie Johnson, President,
Mrs. Sarah Kemble, Secretary.

FIDELITY COUNCIL, No. 21, Jr. ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.
Instituted 1882.
Meets every Thursday night at Mohican Hall.
George Schoch, Councillor,
Horace G. Young, Rec. Secretary.

NONPAREIL COUNCIL, ROYAL ARCANUM.
Instituted 1887.
Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday night of the month in Washington Hall.
Charles H. Dilts, Regent,
Wm. E. Doron, Secretary.

BRISTOL CASTLE, No. 409, KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.
Instituted 1895.
Meets every Tuesday night in Mohican Hall.
Wm. A. Mohre, Noble Chief,
John K. Young, Master of Records.

BRISTOL TEMPLE, No. 60, LADIES OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.
Instituted 1895.
Meets every Monday night in Evans' Hall.
Mrs. Sarah Girton, Noble Templar,
Mrs. Hattie Vandegrift, Secretary.

MOHICAN TRIBE, No. 127, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.
Instituted 1870.
Meets every Monday night in Mohican Hall.
William Milnor, Sachem,
William R. Bailey, Secretary.

NESHAMINY COUNCIL, No. 21, DEGREE OF POCOHONTAS.
Instituted ——.
Meets every Saturday night at Mohican Hall.
Mrs. Mary Pope, Pocohontas,
Mrs. Fannie Daniels, Keeper of Records.

LIGHT OF LIBERTY LODGE, No. 135, AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.
Instituted 1884.
Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
James A. Jefferson, Worthy Master,
George W. Fisher, Rec. Secretary.

KEY OF LIBERTY LODGE, Jr. ORDER AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, No. 1.
Instituted 1892.
Meets 1st Saturday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
Josephine Rolls, W. M.,
Joseph Fisher, R. S.

GOLDEN KEY COURT, No. 8, AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.
Instituted ——.
Meets 3rd Wednesday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
Mrs. Jennie White, Worthy Mistress,
Mrs. Mary E. Young, Rec. Secretary.

COURT ONWARD, No. 8278, ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS OF AMERICA.
Instituted 1893.
Meets every Tuesday night in Washington Hall.
Joseph Roe, Chief Ranger,
R. B. Kelly, Financial Secretary.

BRISTOL DIVISION, No. 1, ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.
Instituted 1883.
Meets 1st Thursday night of the month in A. O. H. Hall, Corson street.
Patrick F. Fallon, President,
James Roche, Secretary.

BRISTOL DIVISION, No. 107, SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
Instituted 1882.
Meets every Friday night in Washington Hall.
Jennie McKey Worthy Patriarch,
George J. Sheppard, Recording Scribe.

BRISTOL CASTLE, No. 93, ANCIENT ORDER KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN.
Instituted 1883.
Meets every Monday night in Washington Hall.
A. M. Petty, Commander,
J. G. Adams, Rec. Secretary.

GEO. J. SHEPPARD, COMPANY G, 2nd REGIMENT, ANCIENT ORDER KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN.
Instituted 1890.
J. G. Adams, Captain,
Wm. B. Hett, Orderly Sergeant.

A HAREM COQUETTE.

When the department of fine arts sent me to Persia to write up the province of Irak-Adjemi, I began by taking up my quarters in Ispahan. At the end of three months I had finished my task, but if I had returned home at once the department would never have believed that I was a man of any depth. I was just about bored to death, when luckily there was a change of governors. The shah sent, in place of the former governor, his cousin Malcolm Khan. He had traveled in France, accompanied by Mehmed-Aga, his officer of ordnance. Mehmed-Aga had the rank of general, or, rather, that of sertip, to use the Persian term.

I remembered him well—a young man of about 30, a gentlemanly fellow, something of a swell, who dined with me several times in Paris. You can appreciate my joy in meeting him again away off there. In a week the aga and I were inseparable.

One morning I was dreamily riding through the city, giving myself up for the hundredth time to the feeling that I was in fairyland. Imagine immense avenues, bordered on the right and on the left with arcades and shaded by gigantic plane trees at whose feet are streams of running water. I was nearing the kiosk of Tchechel-Soutoun when I saw at the street corner a woman in a litter. As a general thing, Persian women on the street are like nothing so much as bundles. They are veiled, of course, or, rather, they wear upon their heads a kind of striped curtain, which covers the face. Oddly enough, the woman whom I met did not entirely conceal her figure, which was slender and graceful, and I could see her large eyes gleaming like coals of fire. My horse was walking, and I made him follow very slowly the bearers of the litter. It seemed to me that the unknown looked back once or twice; but, after all, as adventures of this kind in the east are somewhat unsatisfactory, I paid only slight attention to the matter.

I had almost forgotten the occurrence when, two days after, I again met the litter. This time I was not alone. Mehmed-Aga was walking with me. At the first glance I recognized the veiled lady and especially remembered those extraordinary eyes. As before, she looked back, but this time the action was more pronounced. I glanced at the aga, but he pretended to have noticed nothing. We walked along in this way for about ten minutes, when the litter suddenly turned toward the Djoulffa bridge. This bridge is one of the most beautiful sights in the world. It has 33 enormous arches, and spans that capricious stream, the Zend-Dehroud. The bridge is somewhat of a popular resort for evening promenades, and so I hesitated about following my unknown openly for fear of compromising her. But there was no hesitation on her part. Suddenly she leaned half way out of the litter and dropped her handkerchief upon the pavement. I picked it up.

During the rest of the walk the aga was silent, biting his mustache with a preoccupied air. When we reached the palace, he said, "Come in," and when we were alone in his study he began:

"My dear friend, I made no comments a little while ago, but instead of keeping that handkerchief pressed tenderly against your heart you must throw it into the fire."

"You wish me to do so?"

"I do not wish that you should have your throat cut and be thrown into the river. I am in charge of the police of the city, and I am responsible for you to the French legation. You are astonishing people, you Parisians! You think yourselves always upon the boulevards. We are in the orient, my friend, and in the orient husbands are not to be trifled with. At Paris it may be different. Your unknown is not unknown to me. Her name is Nissa."

"Nissa?"

"If the name is charming, the husband is not at all so. He is one Astoulla, a very wealthy merchant, famous for his violence and his jealousy. He occupies that house on the river bank just at the end of the bridge. His mother was of English descent, but his own manners are wholly oriental. He would kill you like a dog."

"And Nissa?"

"Formerly," said the aga, "unfaithful wives used to be sewed up in sacks and thrown into the river. But we are civilized now. Once a live cat would have been put in the sack. When maddened by the water, the cat would tear the woman's face. This is no longer done. At least, the cat is left out. The influence of Europe," he added dryly.

This little conversation somewhat dampened my ardor. Moreover, Mehmed-Aga had the good taste to drop the matter there. I dined with him, and in the evening he called in musicians who played for us eastern melodies. But I was preoccupied. Constantly before my eyes that graceful figure was bending out of the litter, and a little hand was dropping a handkerchief. A persistent voice was singing in my ear, like the refrain of a ballad: "Nissa! Nissa!" Naturally, I suffered all that night from nightmare. I dreamed that some one had given me an immense cat, named Astoulla, which was trying to tear my face. I waked at 11 the next morning, completely disenchanted.

* * * * * * * *

In the evening I was alone upon the terrace, in the rear of my house, when a horrible looking old woman suddenly entered from the lower door.

"Are you brave?" she said.

I smiled with that self conceit which a man always feels when asked such a question. She continued:

"I came to propose to you a walk. It is night. No one can see us. You are to follow me. When half way, I shall blindfold you, but you must swear to me not to attempt to find out where I am leading you."

I promised. The day, you see, had passed over my fears, the effects of the nightmare were little by little fading away, and I heard that persistent voice still singing in my ear: "Nissa! Nissa!" The old woman evidently came from her. I hurried up to my room and got a small revolver. Five minutes later we were on our way. It was mad, absurd; I confess it freely. But there are follies about which one does not stop to reason.

When we had come to the Djoulffa bridge, the old woman stopped and took from her pocket a thick handkerchief, which she proceeded very deftly to bind over my eyes. I could see no longer. Then she grasped my hand, and I allowed her to lead me. By the increased coolness of the air I conjectured that we were crossing the river. In a few seconds the old woman turned to the right, but we were not quitting the banks of the Zend-Dehroud. I could hear its turbulent waters rolling by and breaking for an instant against the arches of the bridge. At last my guide paused, a key grated and in a whisper she said:

"Go up."

Five steps only, and then I felt that my feet were pressing a soft, thick carpet. At the same moment she removed the handkerchief. I found myself in a small room dimly lighted by a copper lamp. Incense was burning in a richly chased censer resting upon a table of red and green mosaic, and filling the room with those oriental odors which intoxicate one like the fragrance of old wine. Against the walls, hung with yellow cashmere, were musical instruments, and here and there arms in the midst of pendent chains and necklaces. From below came the dull and regular murmuring of the river. By lifting a little drapery from the window I saw that the water touched the very walls of the house. Almost immediately I heard a light rustling upon the carpet. I turned.

It was Nissa. I was transformed with astonishment. She could not have been more than 17 or 18. Her thick, dark hair fell upon perfectly formed neck and shoulders, and her face, slightly amber in color, had all the changing lights of mother of pearl. But I was especially struck by the strange contrast between the exceeding whiteness of her teeth and the blackness of her eyes. The eyelashes, the tips of the lids, and her lips were painted. She smiled as she gazed at me with her still and burning eyes. I thought of the aga's words, and said to myself that this woman could not easily be frightened. However, she took my hand and made me sit upon the divan.

"My husband has started for Teheran," she said, and smiled.

Then she struck a little gong with a copper rod, and coffee was brought in. She began to talk rapidly, telling me that her life was very dreary and that she had been interested in me at first sight. I was beginning to lose my head when I heard a noise in the adjoining room. In an instant she sprang up and stood erect and trembling. Her welcome and her sudden fear had followed each other so rapidly that I had no time to analyze my feelings. She ran to the wall, took down a slender little dagger and half concealed it in her sleeve. She turned to me, and, with an emphatic gesture, said, "Wait!" Then she vanished behind the heavy hangings.

A vague fear stole over me. I recalled the aga's warnings. Possibly I had been imprudent. Suddenly I again heard a noise in the next room. There were sounds of voices, then a short struggle; at last, silence. At once the drapery was pushed aside and Nissa reappeared. She was very pale—as pale as the pearls upon her neck.

She half leaned against the wall, looking like a white statue against the background of yellow drapery. She was still smiling, and in her smile-revealing teeth as sharp as those of a young wolf. She took a few steps into the room. Her knife and hands were red.

"Great God! What has happened?" I cried.

"Nothing," she replied.

She tossed the dagger into a corner and with perfect calmness said:

"It was my husband. He would have killed us. I preferred to anticipate him. Come, help me throw his body into the water."

I remained motionless, gazing at her in astonishment. Then she fixed her eyes upon me with an expression of complete contempt, and in a tone that I shall never forget said:

"Oh, those Frankish dogs! What nervousness!"

She shrugged her shoulders and called a maid, whom she commanded to open the window. Then, as if they were doing the most ordinary of acts, they lifted the body and dropped it into the river. The adventure was becoming too oriental for me. I confess that I was seized with a wild terror. Without waiting longer I ran away like a madman. Where I went I have no idea. In ten minutes I found myself in the city, and I ran through the streets as if pursued by a legion of devils. When I had reached my apartments, I fastened myself in with a double lock, cursing Nissa and all the houris of the orient.

What a night! I did not sleep till morning, and then my sleep was like lead. When I awoke, the sun was high and streaming into my chamber. I was completely unstrung. What would happen? A man could not disappear without the law's taking cognizance of the affair. Nissa had not even made an attempt at concealment. The servant had seen and aided her. I should be implicated, and at the very idea of being associated with crime I felt my hair standing on end with horror.

All that day I remained in the same condition, keenly anxious and not daring to go out. The evening came and still I had formed no resolution, and no news yet of Nissa. Had she been arrested? What had become of her? I retired early, but could not sleep. On the second day I could endure it no longer and decided to see my friend the aga. I arrived at his palace about noon. I was announced, and then entered. The aga was reclining upon a divan peacefully smoking his chibouk.

"Ah, it is you," he said, when he saw me. "Have you heard the news?"

"The news—the news? No, I—I have heard nothing."

"You remember Astoulla, the rich merchant, Nissa's husband, whom I told you about?"

It was all over, the crime was known. I muttered an almost inaudible "Yes."

"The poor devil," continued the aga. "My dear friend, he has suddenly disappeared."

And the aga looked at me intently. I could bear it no longer. I was about to confess everything, when he said:

"He was just setting out for Teheran. And suddenly—vanished. Nothing has been heard of him."

For the second time the aga looked into my face. There was a short silence. Then, puffing out a long thread of smoke, he added calmly:

"God is great!"—Adapted From the French of A. Delpit For San Francisco Argonaut.

A Hole In a Stone.

When primitive man pierced a hole through a stone for decorative purposes mainly, the resultant was due to a great deal of trouble and expenditure of time. When he came across a stone with a hole in it, he thought the perforation was due to some miraculous power, and accordingly he endowed the stone with supernatural attributes. Man's belief in the marvelous ought to diminish in exact proportion to his information. A stone may be formed of the same silex, only one portion is crystalline, the other amorphous. While the crystalline part resists abrasion and solution the amorphous does not. If the amorphous part lie in the center of a stone which is in the water, it wastes away, and so a hole is the result.—New York Times.

A treatise on natural history was forbidden in Turkey because in its chapter on starfish it was supposed to contain some occult allusion to the sultan's palace, which is named "The Star."

HIGHLAND COURTING

When was our loving? Oh, ask when the mountains
Keep but a lacing of cold winter's snow.
Grass lands are greening, and lambs by the fountains
Are bleating below.

Have you not seen on the loch's glassy water
Dolphins leap onward in sport by the shore,
The hind stand and wonder the stag had not sought her
With challenging roar?

Heard you the musical note of the blackgame,
Flutelike, in tremulous laughter arise
From the pine and the birchwood, while from the rock came
The cave pigeon's cries?

Were you then sleeping when moorland and meadow
Woke to the call of the plover, and song
Rang in the woodlands that scarce know a shadow,
For spring was yet young?

If you were wakeful, then why ask the season
The highlands are loveliest? Lovely alway.
Stay, I will tell you—enough in all reason!
Before—we were gray.
—Lorne in Blackwood's Magazine.

LIFE AND THE KNIFE.

Vivisectors Not as Merciful In Using Anæsthetics as They Claim.

Physicians are rather fond of telling the public that in experiments on living animals pain is reduced to a minimum by the use of anæsthetics. Occasionally a being turns up who accepts this statement, but we think he is rare. Mr. Philip J. Peabody, in the columns of the Boston Transcript, gave a few interesting facts on this subject:

"I have never yet, in all my experience, seen any anæsthetic in, or about, in use in any laboratory, with one exception. I have a personal acquaintance with many vivisectors, including a number of the best known ones in this country and Europe, and have hundreds of times conversed with them. No vivisector has ever claimed or pretended to use any anæsthetic, in conversation with me. They have always freely admitted that they never used them whenever the subject came up.

"In the one exception noted, a dog which was about two hours undergoing a very agonizing experiment on the bladder, had tracheotomy performed, solely to stop his howls, as I saw and was also informed. After this a small rubber vessel was at times balanced some distance away from his nose and for a few times only, and for a few seconds at a time only, it seemed slightly to relieve his agony. The use of this chloroform told me more eloquently than volumes would have done how utterly false was the pretense that animals are saved from suffering by anæsthetics. This dog was breathing through the hole cut in his neck as much as his nose. As a famous English doctor said—it is the public who are anæsthetized, not the animals."

The doctors must have their fun, but it is a growsome sport, and the appetite seems to grow with what it feeds on. People with kinder feelings, however, are offended by the brazen insolence that perpetrates those disgusting brutalities in the name of science. Those "interesting experiments" bear the same relation to science as do the tortures of the inquisition to the Ten Commandments.—Life.

PLAYING CARDS.

The Figures They Bear and What They Are Supposed to Represent.

There are but few persons, even among the historians, antiquarians and students in general, who have the least idea of the significance of the figures on playing cards. In very early times the four suits represented the four principal trades followed by the people and the figures on the cards were supposed to be symbolic of the same. The heart was the symbol of the choirmen, or ecclesiastics, and in all early packs, besides the figure of the heart, each card also bore a rude picture of a monk's cowl or of his cloak and crooked staff.

Some authorities say that the cut of the early monkish cloak was in the form of a heart, and that the figure used today is but a representation or picture of that portion of the old prelate's wearing apparel. The "spade" (originally a pike or spearhead) was originally the trademark of the soldiery, typifying the nobility of that very important branch of ancient "industry." The artisans in general were represented by either a Mason's arch or by a diamond shaped roofing tile. The former, being somewhat unhandy to properly figure, gradually gave way to the tile, which is still used and called a "diamond," because of its shape. The farmers, or great class of agricultural laborers, were given their symbol, which was originally a wheat head, or sheaf of wheat bound up with the common straw band. As clover gradually became the chief forage grass of the agriculturists, they adopted a single leaf of that plant as their card symbol. A figure of this useful species of trefoil is still used and is called a "club," but why no one knows.

The four kings were originally David, Alexander, Cæsar and Charlemagne, representing the four greatest monarchies. Authorities differ as to the queens, but the preponderance of the evidence is in favor of the opinion that they are Argine, Judith, Esther and Pallas. The knaves, or "jacks," are supposed to be rude caricatures of ancient assassins, or general all around villains, whose names have been lost in the many centuries that cards have been used in games of chance and amusement.—St. Louis Republic.

YACHTING THROUGH MEADOWS.

Novel Experience In Cruising on the Norfolk Broads In England.

The river was a thronged highway. Yachts, barges, yawls, rowboats—such was the flotilla riding between the meadow banks. With the sunny whiteness of the bulging sails was contrasted the novelty of the prevailing background—trees, farmhouses, hayricks, garden walls, herds of cattle, windmills—a landscape through which the moving sails seemed to play the role of winged figures. Gradually the charm and beauty of this river life began to work their spell. The zigzagging of the yacht from shore to shore was soon accepted as a novel way of getting into closer touch with a river bank, the narrowness of the river and the low, close shores giving one the sense of being at one and the same moment on land and on water.

All the usual signs and sights seen and looked for from a yacht's deck must be forgotten, to be replaced by fresh and novel experiences. For the usual horizons seen from aboard a yacht, there were fringes of larches behind which the blues of the hills and of the sky came together. To test the course of the wind one looked at the tossing tree boughs, and to note its strength there was the waving grain to take the place of foam capped water. The sails we met came from behind barns, and the bows rounded the bark of tree trunks.

To speak a ship one had only to shout across the meadows. As far as the eye could see the landscape was dotted with white wings. Rarely above the low shores did the river show its sunned face, and the boats in the narrow channels seemed to walk upon the meadows. The church spires of Horning and Hoveton crowning the hilltops alone appeared stable, for the ever moving sails gave to all the landscape a shifting and fluctuant aspect.—"A Cruise on the Norfolk Broads," by Anna Bowman Dodd in Century.

Vain Pretense.

One day in the Uffizi gallery in Florence a learned American was studying a great Etruscan vase when a stranger, standing near, said to him: "Does not this seem to you like a mysterious book, written in forgotten characters? Is not a collection of such vases like a library?"

"I see," was the reply, "you refer to the so called Etruscan library, which an Englishman has made and which contains only vases and inscriptions in that now unknown tongue of Etruria. And indeed when we turn over the pages of Inghirami, Gerhard and Gori, Gray or Dennis it does seem—but what do you think the old Etruscan language truly was?"

"Look here, my friend," said the stranger in broad Yankee, "I guess I'm barkin up the wrong tree. I calculated to tell you somethin, but you're ahead of me!"—Youth's Companion.



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THE MANATEE.

It Is One of the Strangest of Animals Native to America.

Of all the large animals of the American continent, none is more remarkable in form than the manatee.

Although this strange creature is of goodly size, often reaching a weight of several hundred pounds and sometimes attaining a length of 13 feet, yet I venture to say that not more than one person out of every 4,000 in the United States could now arise and correctly answer the question, "What is a manatee?" Whenever you mention the name of the creature to any one save a student of quadrupeds, of a surety you will have that question to answer forthwith.

The manatee is an animal that lives exclusively in the water, and while it is shaped somewhat like a seal it is very far from being one. I mention the seal by way of comparison solely because it is the only quadruped which can be used. The heavy, baglike body, short neck, blunt nose and round head of our harbor seal do indeed suggest the form of the manatee, but there the resemblance stops short.

Although having no hind flippers like a seal, the body of the manatee terminates in a very broad and very flat tail, which forms an admirable propeller. Its front limbs are simply big, flat paddles, by no means so shapely and useful as the front flippers of a sea lion. It has no hair—or, at least, none to speak of—a smooth, but very thick and tough skin, small, weak eyes and a blunt nose. Instead of having teeth like a seal and feeding on fish, it has only a set of rather weak molars and lives solely on aquatic plants.

It lives in the mouths and lower reaches of rivers that flow into the sea in tropical latitudes, and while it does not object to salt water it is most at home in water that is either brackish or else quite fresh, and the latter is preferred because of its aquatic vegetation. Unlike the seal, it is quite unable to come out on land.

I am glad to be able to say that even today this remarkable animal is an inhabitant of one portion of our strangely diversified United States.

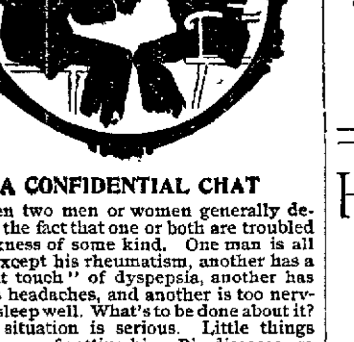
For some particular reason, probably the abundance of good food combined with a good depth of water, a number of manatees have chosen to inhabit the St. Lucie river, Brevard county, Fla., which flows into Indian river, 18 miles above Jupiter Inlet. Their presence there has been well known for 20 years or so; but, fortunately for them, they possess neither the checkered leather hide of the sad eyed alligator, the spun glass plumes of the unhappy aigret or the delicious flesh of the wild turkey, and so as yet they have not been entirely exterminated.

He Was In the Paper.

Customer (reading a newspaper)—Here, I see I am referred to in the paper again.

Landlord—Indeed! What do they say about you?

Customer (reading aloud)—"At the close of last week Berlin numbered 1,573,421 inhabitants." I am one of the lot.—Pick Me Up.



A CONFIDENTIAL CHAT

between two men or women generally develops the fact that one or both are troubled by sickness of some kind. One man is all right except his rheumatism, another has a "slight touch" of dyspepsia, another has bilious headaches, and another is too nervous to sleep well. What's to be done about it?

The situation is serious. Little things have a way of getting big. Big diseases are bad things. Sleeplessness brings irritable nerves, loss of flesh, loss of appetite. Sleepless people soon get their bodies into such a condition that disease-germs find it easy to lodge there and propagate. People die from the aggravation of an aggregation of little things. The more promptly a disease or disorder is met the more quickly it is cured.

Most all sickness starts in the stomach, liver or lungs. Rheumatism, scrofula, eczema, consumption, come about because insufficient, impure or impoverished blood is present. The diseased blood finds the weakest spot in the body and a local symptom appears. If the impurity is supplanted with good, rich, red, healthy corpuscles, the disease will have nothing to feed on. If the proper cleansing medicine is sent to the seat of the trouble, it will force out the germs and repair the damage done.

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10c bottle Extract,	7c	Firkin Butter,	22c; 5 lbs $1
25c bottle Cologne,	19c	Best BB Butter,	25c lb
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50c bottle Clam Bouillon,	25c	Marrowfat Beans, York State,	10c qt
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Boys'—if he is big, $5.00; Small, $2.50 and on up.

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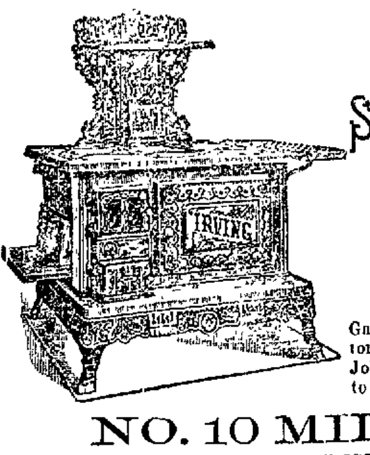
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SHORT CREEK DAVE.

Short Creek Dave was a leading citizen of the little camp of Wolfville. In fact, his friends would have not scrupled at the claim that Short Creek Dave was a leading citizen of Arizona. So when the news came over from Tucson that Short Creek, who had been paying that metropolis a breezy visit, had in an inadvertent moment strolled within the confines of a gospel meeting then and there being waged and suffered conversion, Wolfville became a prey to some excitement.

"I tells him," said Tutt, who brought back the tidings, "not to go tamperin round this yere meetin, but he would have it. He jest keeps pervading about the 'go in' p'ison and looks like I can't get him away Says I: 'Dave, you don't understand this yere game they're turnin inside, so je t you keep out a whole lot. You'll be safer.' But warnin's ain't no good Short Creek Dave don't regard 'em a little bit."

"This yere Short Creek is allers spreshul obstropolous that away," said Old Monte, the driver of the Tucson stage, "and he gets them moods frequent, when he jest won't stay where he is, nor go anywhere else. I don't wonder you don't do nuthin with him."

"Well," said Cherokee Hall, "I reckons Short Creek knows his business I ain't myse'f none astonished much by these yere news. I knows him to do some mighty funny things—such as breakin a pair of jacks to draw to a three flush, and it seems like he's jest a-pursoonin of his usual system in this yere religious break However, he'll be in Wolfville tomorrow, and then we'll know a might sight more about it, pendin which let's licker, Mr Barkeep. Please enquire out the nose color for the band."

The people of Wolfville there present saw no reason to pursue the discussion so pleasantly ended and drew near the bar. The debate took place in the Gold Mine saloon, so as one observed on the issuance of Cherokee's invitation, "They were not far from centers." Cherokee himself presided behind his own faro game, and, reputed to possess a straight deal box, held high place in the Wolfville breast

The next day came and Wolfville began to suffer increased excitement. This feeling grew as the time for the coming of the Tucson stage approached. An outsider might not have detected this warmth It found its evidences in the unusual activity of monte, high ball, stud, and kindred relaxations, while faro, too, showed a boom spirit and white chips, which were a commodity ordinarily disposed of at the rate of two bits per white chip, had, under the heightened pulse of the public, gone, in some games, to the dizzy pinnacle of $25 a stack. At last, out of the gray and heated plain a cloud of dust announced the coming of the stage Stacks were cashed and games cleaned up, and presently the male population of Wolfville was in the street to catch as early a glimpse as might be of the newly converted one

"I don't reckon now he's goin to look [illegible]," said Faro Nell, as she stood near Cherokee Hall, awaiting the coming stage.

"I wonder would it do to ask Dave for a drink?" said Tutt, in a tone of vague inquiry

"Shore," said Old Monte, "an why not?"

"Oh, nuthin, why not?" replied Tutt, as he watched the stage come up. "Only he's nacherally a mighty peevish man that away, an I don't suppose how his enterin the fold has reduced the restlessness of that sixshooter of his'n none whatever"

"All the same," said Cherokee Hall, "politeness 'mong gentlemen should allers be observed, an I asks this yere Short Creek to drink as soon as ever he comes, an I ain't lookin to see him take it none invidious, neither."

With a rattle of chains and a creaking of straps, the stage and its six high headed horses pulled up at the postoffice door. The mailbags were kicked off, the Wells-Fargo boxes were tumbled into the street, and, in the general rattle and crash, the eagerly expected Short Creek Dave stepped upon the sidewalk. There was possibly a more eager scanning of his person in the thought that the great inward change might have its outward evidences; a more vigorous shaking of his hand perhaps, but beyond these, curious interest did not go. Not a word nor a look touching Short Creek's religious exploits betrayed the question which was tugging at the Wolfville heart Wolfville was too polite, and then, again, Wolfville was too courteous Next to horse stealing, curiosity is the greatest crime of the frontier, and the one most ferociously resented Wolfville just expressed its polite satisfaction in Short Creek Dave's return, and took it out in handshaking The only incident worth a record was when Cherokee Hall said in a tone of bland friendship:

"I don't reckon now, Dave, you're objectin to whisky after your ride?"

"I ain't done so usual," said Dave cheerfully, "but this yere time, Cherokee, I'll have to pass Jest confidin the truth to you all, I'm a little off on them beverages just now, an I'm allowin to tell you the win an lose thereof a little later on. An now if you all will excuse me I'll canter over to the O K House an feed myself some"

"I shore reckon he's converted," said Tutt as he shook his head gloomily. "I wouldn't take none, only it's me as gets Dave to go over to Tucson this yere time, an so I felt responsible."

"Well, what of it?" said Old Monte, with a sudden burst of energy. "I don't see no kick comin to any one nor why this yere's to be regarded. If Dave wants to be religious an sing them hymns a heap, you bet that's his American right. I'll just gamble $100 Dave comes out all even an protects his game clear through."

The next day the excitement had begun to subside when a notice posted on the postoffice door caused it to rise again. The notice announced that Short Creek Dave would preach that evening in the big warehouse of the New York store

"I reckon we better all go," said Cherokee Hall "I'm goin to turn up my box an close the game at 7:30 sharp, an Hamilton says he's goin to shut up the dance hall soon as how several ladies is due to sing a lot in the choir. We might jest as well turn out an give Short Creek the best turn in the wheel, jest to start him along the new trail."

"That's whatever," said Tutt, who had recovered from his first gloom and now entered into the affair with spirit.

That evening the New York warehouse was as brilliantly lighted as an abundance of candles could make it. All Wolfville was there. As a result of a discussion held in private with Short Creek Dave and by that convert's own request Cherokee Hall took a seat at the dry goods box which was to serve as a pulpit to assist in the conduct of the meeting. The congregation disposed itself about on the improvised benches which the ardor of Tutt had provided. At 8 o'clock Short Creek Dave walked up the space in the center reserved as an aisle in company with Cherokee Hall, this latter gentleman carrying a giant Bible, which he placed on the dry goods box. Rapping gently on the box for order, Cherokee addressed the meeting briefly:

"This yere is a prayer meetin of the camp," said Cherokee, "an I am asked by Dave to preside, which I accordin do. No one need make any mistake about this yere gatherin on account of my presence. This yere is a religious meetin. I'm not myse'f given that way, but I'm allers glad to meet people what is, an see that they have a chance in for their ante, an their game is protected. I am one of those, too, who believes a little religion wouldn't hurt this camp much. Next to a lynchin I don't know of a more excellent influence in a western camp than these yere meetin's. I ain't expectin to be in on this play none my so'f, an jest set here in the name of order an for the purpose of a square deal. I now introduce to you a gentleman who is liable to be as good a preacher as ever banked a Bible—your townsman, Short Creek Dave."

"Mr. President," said Short Creek Dave, turning to Cherokee.

"Short Creek Dave," said Cherokee, sententiously, at the same time bowing gravely in recognition.

"And ladies and gentlemen of Wolfville," continued Dave, "I shall open this yere play with a prayer."

The prayer proceeded It was fervent and earnest, and replete with unique expressions and personal allusions. In these last the congregation took a breathless interest Toward the close Dave bent his energies in supplication for the regeneration of Texas Thompson, whom he represented in his orisons as a good man, but living a misguided and vicious life The audience was listening with grave and approving attention, when there came an interruption It was Texas Thompson, who arose to address the chair.

"Mr. President," said Texas Thompson, drawing a long breath, "I objects to Dave a-tacklin of the Redeemer for me, an a makin of statements which aim to show I'm nothin more'n a felon This yere talk is liable to queer me up on high, an I objects to it"

"Prayer is a free for all game, an thar ain't no limit onto it," said Cherokee. "The chair therefore decides agin the point of order."

"Well, then," rejoined Texas Thompson, "a wavin of the usual appeal to the house, all I've got to say is this: I'm a peaceful man, an have allers been the friend of Short Creek Dave, an I even assists at an promotes this yere meetin. But I gives notice yere now, if Short Creek Dave keeps on a-maligning of me to the Great White Throne as heretofore, I'll shore call on him to make them statements good with his gun as soon as the contribution box is passed"

"The chair informs the gent," said Cherokee, with vast dignity, "that Dave, bein now an evangelist, can't make no gun plays nor go canteen out to shoot, as of a former day. However, the chair recognizes the rights of the gent, an standin as the chair does in the position of lookout to this yere game, the chair will be ready to back to play with a Colt's 45 as soon as ever church is out in person"

"Mr. President," said Dave, "jest let me get a word in yere. I've looked up things a little, an I finds that the Apostle Peter, who was a main guy of them days, scrupled not to fight. Now, I follers Peter's lead in this I might add, too, that while in private conversation obliged me to shoot up Deakon Thompson in the first half of the first meetin we holds in Wolfville, still the path of duty is clear, an I shall shorely walk therein, fearin nuthin. I therefore moves we adjourn ten minutes, an as there is plenty of moon outside, it the chair will lend me its gun—I not packin of such frivolities no more, a-regardin of 'em in the light of sinful bluffs—I shall trust to Providence to convince Texas Thompson that he's away off in this matter. You bet I knows my business."

"Unless objection is heard, this yere meetin will stand adjourned for 15 minutes," said Cherokee, at the same time passing over his six shooter.

Thirty paces were stepped off, and the men stood up in the moonlit street, while the congregation made a line of admiration on the sidewalk

"I counts one, two, three and drops the contribution box," said Cherokee, "whar-upon you all fires and advances at will. Be you all ready?"

The shooting began on the word, and when the smoke cleared away Texas Thompson had a bullet in his shoulder

"The congregation will now take its seats in the store," said Cherokee, "and the deal will be resoomed. Two of you all carry Texas over to the hotel and fix him up all right This yere shows conclusive that Short Creek Dave is licensed from above to pray for whoever he pleases, an I'm mighty glad it occurs It's shorely goin to promote public confidence in his administrations"

The concourse was duly in its seats when Dave again reached the pulpit

"I will now resoome my intercessions for our unfortunate brother, Texas Thompson," said Dave

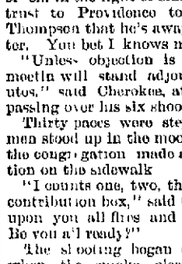
"I knowed he would," said Cherokee Hall as $5 came over from the wounded Thompson for the contribution box "Texas Thompson is a reasonable man, an you can gamble religious truths allers assert themselves."—New York Times

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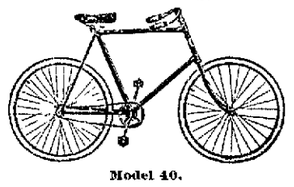
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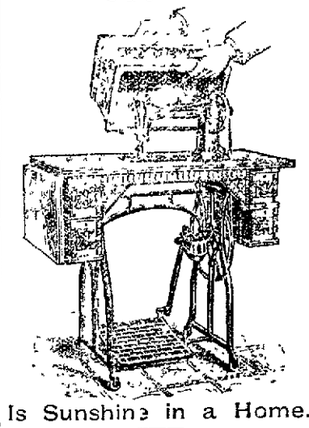


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